THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 154. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Arctic Expedition.

Sailing of the Polaris.

General Trochu and the Assembly.

Inside History of the War

The Great German Pageant.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

OFF FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Departure of the Polaris—The Farewell Greetings.

The steamer Polaris left the Brooklyn Navy Yard about 7 o'clock last evening. She will proceed direct to St. John's, Newfoundland, and thence to Drisco, a Danish settlement on the coast of Labrador, whence she will sail to her wintering ground, wherever that may be found. The last stores and instruments were placed on board early yesterday. Orders had been received from Washington for the expedition to sail at 6 A. M., but it was deemed inexpedient to leave before evening, and considerable additional delay was also caused by the difficulty of finding a pilot.

About 12:20 the Government tug Rocket steamed into the Wallabout channel and took a line from the Polaris. The leave-takings were hastily concluded between the sailors and their wives and friends; the hawser was cast off from the pier, and the Polaris swung slowly out into the stream in tow of the propeller. She was then conducted to the buoy at the entrance of the Navy Yard, near the receiving ship Vermont, where Captain Chandler, in the Rocket, took formal leave, and was thrice saluted by the dipping of the colors at the peak of the Polaris. At 1 o'clock, Captain Chandler went aboard again in a small boat, and the Polaris, casting loose from the buoy, proceeded up the East river, to settle her cargo and to test her engines. Constructor Delano, who was standing on the bulkhead as the vessel steamed up the river, remarked that she was "in every respect a very seaworthy boat." The trip as far as the lower end of Blackwell's Island was soon accomplished. The officers expressed unqualified satisfaction with the working of the steering apparatus and the engines, and the vessel returned at 4 to her anchorage off the buoy. She was saluted by numerous propellers, and, on passing the ferry-boats, crowds gathered along the guards to get a last look at the Arctic voyagers. Small boats plied between the shore and the Polaris, conveying small packages of presents from anxious friends to those on board. Captain Hall was busy to the last moment superintending the drawing up of the ship's boats and the stowing away of everything movable.

The visiting boats had all taken their departure, the business of the Navy Yard had ended for the day, and the long lines of workmen had left their shops, when the Polaris raised her anchor, and in the quiet of the early evening headed up the East river for Hell Gate, the sunset gun at the ordnance dock booming a solitary farewell. The pilot hoped to pass the gate before dark, and intended to accompany the Polaris as far as Block Island. Captain Hall has expressed his desire from the beginning to delay the departure until the 1st of July, and it is rumored that he intends to stop at New London, Conn., and spend some time there before his final departure.—*Tribune to-day.*

SECOND SPEECH OF GEN. TROCHU.

Operations of October and November—He Accuses Bismarck of Instigating Insurrection.

Yesterday we gave the text of General Trochu's speech in the French National Assembly on the 13th inst. The following is a summary of his speech on the 14th inst.:—

General Trochu said the plan which had been conceived consisted in the army forcing its way out of Paris by Chatou and establishing the centre of operations at Rouen. This idea was due to General Ducrot. He telegraphed to M. Gambetta on the 15th of October, saying, "Modern armies cannot be improvised, our troops cannot attack the enemy in the open field, we must defend open towns such as Chateaudun." General Trochu declared that he never summoned the Army of the Loire to the aid of Paris, for he did not believe it sufficiently prepared. There also existed a plan for revictualling Paris by means of a flotilla making its way from Rouen. General Trochu says that unfortunately M. Gambetta never took his plan into account. General Trochu telegraphed to M. Gambetta on the 10th of November that he should make his appearance in the direction previously concerted between the 15th and 18th. The victory at Coulmiers caused the plans to be changed. General Trochu then told the Assembly his opinion of M. Gambetta. He paid a tribute to his ardent patriotism, but reproached him with having subordinated the interests of the country to the interests of a party, and said:—"M. Gambetta labored under the fatal delusion that mere crowds of men could fight standing armies. This was not true even under the republic; at the present time the arms of a people cannot struggle against the arsenal of a nation. After the victory of Coulmiers public opinion demanded that a sortie should be made with the object of effecting a junction with the Army of the Loire. M. Gambetta addressed an appeal to me with this object; it was sheer madness, but under the circumstances compliance was deemed necessary, and this caused us to renounce the idea of a sortie toward Rouen, which was on the point of execution, and to transfer all our efforts against the enemy's guns in the direction of the Marne." General Trochu rendered homage to General Ducrot's bravery, his allusion thereto being received with much applause by the Assembly. He recalled the memory of the generals killed in the fighting from November 30 to December 2, and paid a tribute to the efforts of Generals Chanzy, Faidherbe, and Bourbaki, who did all that humanly possible with the improvised armies at their disposal. General Trochu expressed regret that the enemy never met him otherwise than with artillery; he believed that if he could have come in contact with the German infantry the latter would have been defeated. It was with the object of forcing the Prussians to bring forward their infantry that he attempted the battle of the 21st of December, but the enemy persisted in fighting with artillery only, and the excessive cold caused the operations to be stopped.

General Trochu declared that, contrary to the usages of civilized countries, the Prussians commenced bombarding Paris without previous notice, and directed their fire chiefly against hospitals and asylums. He stigmatized this bombardment in severe terms, and said that the inhabitants were, moreover, threatened with famine, adding that the distress was felt less by the working population than by the middle classes during the siege. Being anxious to make a last effort, he again gave battle on the 19th of January. He spoke highly of the courage evinced on this occasion by the National Guards, but the disorder which reigned among them was a source of great danger, and General Trochu said he believed that one-half of the French soldiers killed and wounded on the 19th of January owed their fate to the fire of the National Guards. This was why he hesitated so long before deciding upon taking them into the field. The General then explained why he finally resigned his post. Other members of the Government had sought to appoint another military commander, and the Mayors of Paris had called upon him to give in his resignation. His position had become untenable, but he was determined not to resign, believing that to do so would be an act of cowardice. He only retired when removed by the Government. He dwelt upon the difficulties which beset a government in Paris when right lacks the sanction of force. He held the Germans in check for four months and a half, but he had to struggle without arms against an armed demagogism, and succeeded in avoiding a conflict which Prince Bismarck was instigating. He said that the second siege of Paris explained and justified the conduct of the French Government during the first. He then proceeded to give particulars of the formation of the National Guard, among which figured 25,000 released convicts and 6000 ultra-revolutionists. Bad passions were therefore in the minority, but the absence of discipline, the neglect of work, and the prevalence of drunkenness brought about widespread demoralization. The National Guards were subsequently rendered vain by the extravagant praises showered upon them. "You have seen," he said, "the 'kept' of Victor Hugo which symbolized this state of things." Replying to an interruption from M. Louis Blanc, General Trochu said:—"During the siege M Louis Blanc placed the Governor of Paris in as difficult a position as a prisoner at the bar."

GERMANY'S PAGEANT.

Details of the Great Historical Event in Berlin—The Makers of History in Line—The Most Significant Scene of Modern Times.

Berlin (June 16) Cor. London Daily News.

It was not until nearly 1 o'clock that the loud bicker of drums and clashing of brass bands, mingled with the roar of cheering, told those in the vicinity of the Brandenburg Gate that the head of the procession must be in the Potsdamer place. The cheering comes nearer and nearer, and there are the white plumes and white coat of gallant old Wrangel, who, having contributed to earlier triumphs, is now leading one which only old age forbade him to help to earn. Alone the old man rides, and the people willingly give their lungs a breather in cheering him. He has his staff behind, in the shape of generals like himself superannuated from active work, and those who from whatever cause were not in the war. Then follow

THE FIGHTING STAFFS,

headed by Blumenthal and the rest, differing from the preceding body in that they are in field dress instead of full parade uniform. Then come the leaders who have served as civil governors during the war—Bittenfeld, Falkenstein, Bonin, and Fabrice. Behind these, again, ride the generals commanding the several army corps, succeeded by the men who commanded whole armies in these days when Germany has so many armies—the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Crown Prince of Saxony, Field Marshal Steinmetz; and Manteuffel, Werder, Von der Tann, and Goeben, who have also commanded armies, were not in this company, but among the corps of commanders preceding. There is a little interval, and then come the

MAKERS OF HISTORY,

Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon. What a tempestuous gust of cheering greets these! It is no sudden squall to die away at once, for there behind them, the solitary centre of the splendid picture, rides Kaiser Wilhelm himself, upright and martial-seeming in his field uniform, and on his war-horse, a dark bay. Behind him ride the field-marshals of the royal house, the Crown Prince of Germany, looking every inch a prince and a soldier, on a chestnut horse; and Prince Frederick Charles, heavy browed, stalwart, and square, with his firm, strong seat on the bright bay charger. Following these, the central figures of the pageant, come a great bevy of princes, guests of the Emperor, and personal staff, glittering in varied brilliant uniforms, and making a gallant show. Behind these come the under officers of varied German nationalities bearing the spoils of war—the eagles and the colors. As he wheels under the gate Wilhelm casts a look back at these prizes about to pass under a structure once despoiled by the armies of the nation from whom his armies had taken them. Now for the men who took them. With steady tramp came laurel-crowned the stalwart infantrymen of the Guard, suggesting memories of St. Privat, Givonne, Stains, Pierrefitte, and Le Bourget. As they look up they see around them by the gate the blazoned records and emblems of their services "vor Paris." Ah, the drums may rattle and the music swell, but the mighty volume of cheering quells the instrumental sounds. And so, amid hurrahing and waving of handkerchiefs and the clapping of hands, the long anaconda of fighting men drags its length through the historical gate.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Two Unsuccessful and One Successful Attempt.

From the Peoria, Ill., Transcript, June 20.

Yesterday morning a man named J. Henry Lutz committed suicide under circumstances that exhibit the most determined intention to get rid of life. He left his home, on South Adams street, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. His wife expected him to return soon afterwards, but upon his failing to return at the time designated, the fears of his friends were excited. He was seen on Water street at half-past 5 yesterday morning, and an hour later was discovered in a stable near the Central City Elevator, hanging by the neck, still warm, but quite dead.

Upon examination it seems that the unfortunate man had exercised the utmost determination in taking his life, first cutting his throat, then attempting to drown himself, and finally hanging himself. A severe gash had been cut in his throat, but was not large enough to cause death, though it bled freely. This failing to produce death, it is supposed that he next ran into the river, with the attempt to drown himself; but failing again, he had procured a rope, and finally succeeded in accomplishing the deed.

There is but little doubt that Lutz was insane. He had been a hard drinker and had suffered considerably in mind from heavy pecuniary losses. He has been for the last few years subject to fits of insanity, in which he would wander away from his home and would give strong evidences of insanity. Last winter he came home with a heavy gash cut in his head, and was unable to give any account of it. He merely said that he believed that he had received it in an attack made upon him by some person. His friends were considering the question of sending him to the asylum at Jacksonville, when the terrible occurrence of yesterday made it unnecessary.

REMARKABLE DREAM VERIFIED.

A Lady Murdered and Her House Robbed —A Husband's Vengeance.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday contains an account of a brutal murder committed across the border, in Wilkes county, North Carolina, a few days since, and the circumstances of which are not a little remarkable. The account is as follows:—

It appears that a gentleman, residing in that county, a few days previous to the murder, sold to a neighbor a tract of land, for which he received $1000 in cash. Business calling him away from home soon after, he left the money with his wife, and on returning he stopped over night with a friend living some ten or twelve miles distant from his home. In the night he dreamed that some men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife he became uneasy and restless after his dream, and requested a peddler who was stopping at the house with him to accompany him at once to his home, for he feared there was a reality in the dream. On arriving at his home, to his horror he found his wife murdered and two men sitting at a table counting out the money he had left with his wife. He and the peddler being armed, immediately fired upon the men and killed them, who turned out to be the man to whom he had sold the land, and from whom he had received the $1000, and his son. This is one of the most atrocious murders upon record, and shows what foul deeds money will lead men to commit.

—Good country butter—An old ram.

—Old Mr. Hopkins, of Mississippi, aged ninety, was so mad because he could get on his shirt the other day that he took his faithful shot gun and blew his head off.

—The month of May in Germany this year was very cold, bringing snow and ice. It is usually a beautiful month there, and is called the mouth of bliss.

PARIS.

The Government now Run by a Lot of Speculative Journalists.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, June 14.—The total absence of anything like political common sense which, as the period of the elections approaches, the Paris newspapers display, is doubly to be deplored since the people have none of their own, and are compelled to trust entirely to the guidance of these leaders of public opinion. It is painful to see these blind, animated by the highest and most patriotic motives, leading those other blind ready humbly to follow them anywhere, even into the ditch which is in the immediate neighborhood. Completely unused to political responsibility, the *bourgeoisie* of Paris, not having for the present an Emperor to lean upon, throw themselves upon the newspapers. These have to prepare and issue the lists of candidates, to tell them what the political questions are upon which they are to decide, and what they are to ask themselves upon this momentous occasion, and what they should require from their representatives. It is due to the journalists to say that they endeavor manfully to accept the responsibility thus thrown upon them, and that however unpractical and wild, according to our notions, their views may be, they are given in a spirit of patriotism and disinterestedness, and with a sincere desire to educate the people in their political duties. It is not their fault if—owing to the peculiar conditions under which the press has always existed in this country—they have been deprived of any opportunity of educating themselves. M. Emile de Girardin, for instance, whose talents increase his powers, most unwittingly exercised for misleading his countrymen, has written an article to explain to them that the elections should neither be Orleanist, Legitimist, nor Bonapartist—but National. A very vague programme to present to an unhappy voter who may think a monarchy the best form of government for the nation, but one to which he proposes to give effect by the following curious process. The French public, it is admitted, are completely at the mercy of the newspapers, so far as politics are concerned; let them then return nothing but newspaper editors to the Chamber. Take Paris, for instance; we have 21 vacancies, we want 21 journalists to fill them. Universal suffrage owes a debt to all the newspapers that protested on the 28th of January against the dictation of M. Gambetta, and on the 31st March against the usurpation of the Commune; and universal suffrage is bound to discharge this debt by choosing a representative out of each editorial department. M. de Girardin can offer the scheme with the more propriety, as he modestly remarks that he has withdrawn from journalism as a profession, and under no circumstances would accept a seat in the Chamber. Not only are the names of the journals specified, but M. de Girardin goes so far as to give us a list of the gentlemen connected with them who should be thus chosen. In one sense a list national enough, if by that phrase is represented a diversity of opinion. We have M. Portalis, of the *Verite*, side by side with M. Veuillot, of the *Univers;* here are Orleanists, Legitimists, and, possibly, Imperialists and Communists — the two last not yet openly avowed—all comprehended, for it by no means follows that a journal which protested against the dictatorship of Gambetta and the usurpation of the Commune is ever after to be relied upon. If M. de Girardin can carry out the first part of his idea, and unite the twenty-one leading Paris journals in a holy alliance of this sort, there is no reason why they should not succeed. They would give their own candidates exclusive support, and in the present state of the middle classes of this city it would be no more possible for them to vote against the candidates, if the twenty-one newspapers were united, than it is for the peasantry of France to vote against their ruler, whoever he may be, on the occasion of a *plebiscite*. Why the inventor of this very original piece of political machinery did not extend it to the journals of the provinces, who have just as much right to represent the nation in the Chamber as those of Paris, he does not explain; in fact, practically, any journalist under this system might consider himself *de facto* a legislator, and there is no limit to the brilliant future which might thus open to the members of this favored profession. The proposition of M. de Girardin to the editors of newspapers possesses, then, a certain fascination; but M. Gueroult, also with the earnest desire to serve his country, actually assembled fifteen of the representatives of the leading papers in Paris, and, more visionary than his contemporary, expected them to agree upon something. The object of the meeting was to come to a general understanding that all minor political differences were to be laid aside in order to meet the wishes of the Chief of the Executive, and give the Government of which he is the head a fair chance, in order that a period of repose might be inaugurated, during which the country might recover, and especially to organize an opposition to the tactics of the International. It is needless to say that the fifteen journalists whom M. de Girardin would put into the Chamber of the country were quite unable to come to any accord in the Chambers of M. Gueroult.

A BRAVE ACT.

A Lad of Sixteen Saves Two Boys from Drowning.

The Anne Arundel (Md.) *Advertiser* says:—An incident showing great presence of mind in a mere boy occurred in our community a short time since, and must not pass unrecorded. The hero of the incident was Daniel Wirt, a student from Virginia at St. John's College, about sixteen years of age, and the locality the College creek. Young Wirt had gone down alone to the creek to take a bath during a recess, and soon afterwards two boys—the one a son and the other a nephew of Professor Dashiell, aged respectfully ten and fourteen years—came down and entered the water some fifty yards below him. After a while Wirt missed the boys, and suspecting that something was wrong, ran down the shore to their clothes; he then saw the hair of one of them float upon the surface for a moment and disappear. He immediately swam out to the spot and dived. He found them near together, lying on the bottom, not altogether unconscious, for they clutched him as he approached them. He disengaged himself, however, and grasping each of them by a leg, lifted them to the surface. The water was there fortunately only eight or ten feet in depth, and holding the boys in this way above his head and partly out of the water, Wirt managed, with their added weight, to walk upon the bottom some ten or fifteen yards, and until he got within his own depth—coming to the surface at intervals to breathe. After a good deal of coughing and spluttering, the boys found themselves able to thank their deliverer and to resume their clothes. It seemed that young Dashiell, who could not swim, had accidentally overstepped his depth, and his cousin, in attempting to assist him, had been dragged down with him. Their struggles had carried them still further out, and they say they had gone down three or four times before the rescue came. Wirt simply said he thought if he attempted to save them one at a time the last would probably have been dead before he could have been brought to the shore.

—An Irish magistrate censuring some boys for loitering in the street, said, "If everybody were to stand in the streets, how could anybody get by?"

—A Connecticut farmer sprinkles his currant bushes with whisky; the worms get drunk, drop off, and either break their necks or cripple themselves so that life is a burden.

—A Chicago policeman poisoned a dog. His master—the dog's—twisted his ear—the policeman's—and he now wears his eye—the man does—in a sling.

SECOND EDITION

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN CHINA.

2400 Coreans Killed.

The French Military Review.

100,000 Troops in Line.

The Condition of Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Cape May Regatta.

The Canadian Fisheries

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

PARIS, June 30—A. M.

Gambetta

arrived here yesterday, and has received many visits from both official and unofficial personages.

Cremieux's Sentence to be Commuted.

The sentence of death imposed upon Cremieux by the court-martial at Versailles will probably be commuted.

The work of

Rejuvenating Paris

is progressing. Fully sixty thousand masons are engaged in repairing the damaged buildings and erecting new ones. The city is also being thoroughly disinfected.

The journals of Paris and Versailles express satisfaction at the success of the review at Longchamps.

The circular of M. Rouher to the electors affirms that he is the defender of the principle of free trade.

In relation to the

Future Form of Government

for the nation, he says we must decide upon it after the elections have been held and this question of free trade has been decided upon. He denounced the opponents of this policy as mere factions.

The speech of Gambetta at Bordeaux was upon the subject of the development of

Education in France,

and was received with hearty approval and great applause.

The *Official Journal*, commenting on the

Review at Longchamps,

remarks that:—"We have shown Europe an army one hundred thousand strong, valorous and ably commanded, which has saved the cause of civilization. We have also collected four milliards of money and been offered five milliards. The nation evidently recovers."

The Wurtemberg Troops.

STUTTGARD, June 30.—The Wurtemberg troops made a triumphal entry yesterday to the capital city, which was crowded with people from all parts of the kingdom. It was splendidly decorated, and at night brilliantly illuminated.

The King of Italy.

NAPLES, June 29.—King Victor Emanuel arrived here to-day and met a brilliant and enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, June 30.

The Russian Prince Wladimir

has left London.

The Corean Battle.

BOMBAY, June 29.—A despatch from Shanghai confirms the announcement of the capture of the Tsienghoa forts by the Americans, with slight loss. The Coreans had 2400 killed and a great many wounded.

The French Loan

has been introduced in Bombay with an immense success.

The French Military Review at Longchamps.

LONGCHAMPS, June 29.—The grand review of French troops took place to-day, and was in all respects a great success.

AN IMMENSE CROWD.

At an early hour immense crowds of persons, some on foot, others in vehicles, poured through the open gates on the west side of Paris into the Bois de Boulogne, whence they made for the famous race-course of Longchamps. Vast as the assemblage was, the utmost good feeling prevailed. There was no disturbance throughout the day, the people behaving admirably and displaying much enthusiasm, and the gendarmes performing their duty efficiently in preventing injury to life and limb from too much crowding in particular localities.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

Although the weather was somewhat cloudy the day was notably fine, and the scene was exceedingly brilliant. The tribunes on the race-course were elaborately decorated with flags, etc., and were occupied by M. Thiers and other members of the Government, the National Assembly being largely represented. Among the distinguished persons present were, it is reported, the Orleans princes, all of whom were incognito, and consequently their presence was not generally known either to the soldiers or to the spectators. There were also present many foreign officers of high rank, who had come to Paris for the special purpose of witnessing the review.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

Some fears were entertained by the authorities that pending the review there would be a demonstration on the part of the Reds, and precautionary measures were adopted to suppress it in its incipiency. Nothing occurred, however, to mar the harmony of the day. If the Reds ever meditated a hostile demonstration, the display of force by the Government effectually nipped the project in the bud.

SPLENDID APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

By one o'clock in the afternoon the troops were all in position, and began the review. They numbered fully one hundred thousand men of all arms of the service, and presented a splendid appearance. The regularity of their steps, and the precision and celerity with which they executed all the military movements ordered, showed that they were well disciplined. Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by a brilliant escort of staff officers, was in immediate command of the army.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

At the order the immense force began moving, the troops displaying great enthusiasm. On passing where President Thiers stood they cheered him repeatedly. Nothing whatever occurred to mar the effect of the review. It was from beginning to end a grand success, to which the Parisians contributed by the admirable manner in which they behaved. Their enthusiasm was scarcely less than that of the troops, and as each brigade marched past them they cheered it heartily.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

At the close of the review military medals were conferred on Generals Vinoy and Ladmirault, and a large number of promotions in the Legion of Honor was announced.

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY.

After the troops had been dismissed the crowd quietly dispersed and returned to Paris. Both in a military and political sense the display of troops was highly satisfactory to the Government, demonstrating, as it did, the efficiency of the French army and its willingness to support the existing authorities.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 30—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for account. United States Bonds of 1862 at 91; of 1865, old, at 90¾; of 1867 at 89¾; ten-forties at 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—United States five-twenties closed at 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—11:30 A. M.—Cotton excited, with an advanced demand; uplands, 8¼@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales of the day are not estimated. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export, and 15,000 for speculation. Estimated stock, 849,000 bales; actual stock, 713,000 bales: estimated American, 580,000 bales; actual American, 437,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 28,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; actual export, 18,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—Noon—(Unofficial): Cotton buoyant and tending upward; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day estimated at 20,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 30—2:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, 90¾; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—2:30 P. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; Orleans, 9d. Sales 20,000 bales for speculation, and 8000 for export. Stock afloat, 470,000 bales. American, 117,000. Wheat—California white, 11s. 8d.; red spring, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d.; red winter, 11s. 4d. The receipts of wheat for four days have been 15,000 quarters, all American. Flour, 26s. Corn, 31s. Pork, 59s. Lard, 47s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Georgetown College Commencement.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At the fifty-fourth annual commencement of Georgetown College yesterday, General Sherman, in the course of a short address, said the attempt to divide the Union in our generation failed, and it would always fail, and he would as soon expect to see an attempt to dissolve this Union in the future come from the North as from the South. But it will never come, for now we are joined together stronger than by bands of steel.

Affairs in the Corea.

It is said in official circles that Minister Low is with Admiral Rodgers in the Corea. This is in accordance with instructions, as the design of the expedition was to open the way for a treaty with the sovereign of that country, shipwrecked Americans on that coast being subjected to extremely cruel treatment. Although it is not known whether this Government anticipated hostilities, it seems certain that the conduct of Admiral Rodgers is, under the circumstances, approved.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 30—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has varied but little at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. It has fallen considerably in the Northwest, with light rain and fresh south winds in Minnesota. The area of highest pressure is in Western Pennsylvania, and the barometer has risen along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts, although a small depression existed on Thursday afternoon in Georgia and South Carolina, with clouds and light rain on the coast. The temperature remains lower in the Eastern States and on the lower lakes. It has fallen considerably on the East Atlantic coast and has risen in the Northwest. Northwesterly winds have continued north and east of Virginia. Southwesterly winds winds prevailed on Thursday afternoon on the Gulf coast, but have now diminished. Northerly winds on Lake Michigan have veered through the East to the South. Clear weather has very generally prevailed except in Minnesota and in the South Atlantic States.

Probabilities.—It is probable that light rains, with fresh winds will pass from Minnesota eastward over Lake Superior, and that a falling barometer, with cloudy weather, will prevail from Illinois to Lake Huron. Easterly winds, with cloudy weather, will probably continue in North Carolina, and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern states.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·29	64	N. E	6	Gentle.	Clear
Boston	30·04	64	N. W.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Buffalo	30·04	56	N. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May	30·13	63	N.	12	Brisk.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	29·90	82	E.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Chicago	30·04	57	S.	4	Gentle.	t strm
Detroit	30·06	55	W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	29·97	69	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
New Orleans	29·92	86	W.	1	.....	Fair
New York	30·10	62	N. W.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Norfolk	30·06	70	N. E.	6	Gentle.	t strm
Omaha	29·80	67	S.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Oswego	30·06	56	N. W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia	30·17	62	N. W.	.....	.....	Clear
Pittsburg	30·25	58	E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Portland Me.	30·01	61	N.	2	V. gent.	Clear
St. Louis	30·00	62	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Washington	30·16	63	N. E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	29·99	79	E.	8	Gentle.	Cloud

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Coming Ocean Regatta.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE MAY, June 30.—A letter from a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club to a friend in this city says that every yacht capable of the voyage will put in an appearance at the race. A number of members and their friends will go down by rail. The plan is to rendezvous at the light-ship, and come up to the anchorage, in front of the Stockton House, in two squadrons, the Vice and Rear Commodores leading. If there is good wind and weather, the sight will be very interesting on the morning of the 2d of July. The regatta committee will have its headquarters at the Stockton House.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fishery Question.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 29.—A delegation of the New Brunswick Government to the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island Governments to endeavor to procure concerted action against the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, returned yesterday. They are very reticent as to their doings, but say the fishermen and fish-traders of the Island of Nova Scotia are favorable to the treaty, and intimate that, owing to the game the Nova Scotia Government is playing with Ottawa, that Government is not to be relied on to oppose the treaty. The belief is that the delegation failed in its mission.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 30—9:15 A. M.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	6,000	3,000	Oats, bus.	25,000	10,000
Wheat, bus.	79,000	95,000	Rye, bus.	1,000	1,000
Corn, bus.	266,000	171,000	Barley, bus.	1,000	....

A MOUNTAIN OF SILVER.

Mineral Wealth in Colorado—Discovery of Immense Deposits—Interesting and Amusing Incidents.

A correspondent of the Denver *News* says that the mountain village of Georgetown is still wild with excitement over the discovery. Leavenworth Mountain is within a mile and a half of the Placer diggings. On its sides silver was discovered by the Ingraham brothers, two expert miners, some time in December last. They were in the employ of the Equator Company, and were drifting when they came across large quantities of mineral imbedded in the "slides," both above and below the main vein. After concluding their work for the Equator, they went quietly to work for themselves, and in the course of three weeks had taken out from $1000 to $1500 worth. One solid chunk weighed seven hundred and sixty-six pounds, and from it they realized over $300.

The work, however, could not long remain a secret, and the "Silver Patch Diggings" became the rage. The excitement spread, and soon Leavenworth Mountain was a scene of busy activity seldom witnessed. At a distance the mountain resembled a mammoth ant-hill, so thickly was it beset with amateur and professional miners. The scene was an amusing and interesting one.

Many would "pitch in," dig a hole large enough to contain a large cat, and failing to "strike it," would wend their way down the mountain. Those "having the sand," bent themselves on their work, and never failed in being well rewarded.

"I've struck it," was the prevailing expression, and when an unusually large piece was taken out, there was a rush to examine it, and congratulate the lucky finder. The largest solid piece that has yet been found turned the scales at four hundred and thirty-two pounds. We saw several pieces of pure mineral, averaging from two hundred to three hundred pounds each, which, when assayed, gave a return of from 1500 to 2000 ounces per ton.

There are three theories as to how this mineral became so scattered through the mountain slide, but nothing satisfactory has been given. It would be difficult to ascertain the exact amount which has been taken out, but it is very large, and the mountain is still alive with miners, who are daily bringing down large quantities of ore.

During the search for the "float," some three valable lodes have been struck. One company, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Scott, Wycoff, and Sargeant, all old miners, have taken out two tons of first-class float ore during the last three weeks, and during their operations they discovered a very valuable lode, having a crevice over eight feet in width. The ore they have taken out will run about 1200 ounces per ton. Messrs. George O'Connor and John McDonald also struck a very fine lode immediately above the Equator, and are preparing to work it during the summer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sharp Practice.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The case engaging the attention of the court and jury this morning was that of Peter J. Barker, charged with obtaining money from Mrs. Ann Woester under false pretenses. It was testified that one day recently a man went to the lady and said her husband had just been arrested, and was about to be sent to prison, but if $40 were paid he could save him. The lady, in her anxiety, took no time to question the truth of this statement, but at once gave the fellow the money, and he went away. Shortly afterwards her husband came home, and informed her that her eye had been shut up. On the following day she saw defendant in the street, and believing him to be the man who had swindled her, had him arrested. The defense alleged an alibi and that this was a case of mistaken identity. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, June 30, 1871.

There is a fair degree of activity in the loan market to-day, and the gradual closing up of the gap between the supply and demand enables lenders to maintain rates at the recent advance. But after the first of July, when large amounts of currency are paid out in dividends and interests, it is generally anticipated that the market will recover its former ease. Call loans are quiet at 5@6 per cent., and good business paper ranges from 6@7 per cent., at which figures it is in demand both at the banks and on the street.

Gold is quiet and steady at a range of 112¾@113, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quiet and steady, but hardly so strong.

At the Stock Board there was an improved feeling and moderate activity. State and city loans firm. Lehigh Gold loan changed hands at 89¾.

Reading Railroad was active and higher, selling at 54·69@54 94, closing at about 55, b. 5. Pennsylvania advanced and sold at 60@60¼. Camden and Amboy sold at 127, and Norristown at 85½.

Canal stocks were neglected, but for Lehigh there was a lively demand, with sales at 38, s. o.

In the balance of the list the only transaction was American Buttonhole Company at 19½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 W Jersey R 7s.102		800 sh Read R.1s.c.54·69	
$2000 Sch N 6s 82.5d 79		500 do..... s.c. 54¾	
$1000 Leh R L..... 91½		600 do ..1s.b30.54·81	
$1000 Leh 6s gold.. 89¾		500 do..s10wn. 54¾	
304 sh Penna R.1s. 60		100 do.....b50.54·94	
1 do..... 60		200 do.1s.b60wn.54·94	
305 do 1s. 60½		300 do.1s.s60wn. 54¾	
7 do.receipts 59¾		200 do.....c.54·81	
200 sh Leh N.1s s60 38		300 do ....s10.54·81	
400 do.1s.s60wn. 38		10 sh Norrist'n R... 85½	
8 sh Cam & Am..127		100 sh Buttonh'e Co 19¾	

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118¾; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 112¾@113¾; do. 1865, 112¾@113¾; do. 1865, new, 115¼@115¾; do. 1867, do. 115¾@115¾; do. 1868, do. 115¾@115¾; 10-40s, 110¾@110¾. U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¾@115¼; Gold, 112½@113½; Silver, 108¾@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91¾@92; Central Pacific Railroad, 102¼@102½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 83¾@84¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118½; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@113½; do. 1864, 113@113½; do. 1865, 113@113½; do., July, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., July, 1867, 115½@115¾; do. July, 1868, 115¾@115¾; 10-40s, 110¾@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 113@113½. Gold, 113@113¼. Market steady.

NAHR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	10·29 A. M.	112¾
10·18 "	113	10·35 "	113

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 30.—Bark is steady, and 20 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $30 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2.

The Flour market is without essential change. There is no demand except from home the consumers whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; 900 barrels Quaker City Mills extra family on private terms; Wisconsin do. do., $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do. do., $7·12½@7·50

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE LORDS ON THE AMERICAN TREATY.

From the London Spectator.

The debate, so far from answering the purpose of its mover, did indeed practically redound greatly as well to the credit of the Ministry and the Foreign Office as to the credit of the British Commissioners, whose chief is to be rewarded with a marquisate for the great service of re-establishing cordial relations with America. There were only two really grave points made against the treaty; first, Lord Russell's, that we had established a precedent for submitting our international actions to be dealt with by *ex-post facto* law, of which Germany or any other power might avail herself whenever she chooses to make an unreasonable demand upon us; the other, Lord Carnarvon's, that, in deference to the supercilious *sic volo, sic jubeo* of the United States, we had withdrawn the Canadian claims against the United States on account of the Fenian invasion from the purview of the treaty, and left them still an unadmitted and, of course, unsettled outstanding claim. In relation to both these considerations, we regard the reply of the Government as adequate, and in relation to the first, triumphant.

The consent of the British Government to let the escape of the Alabama and the other Confederate cruisers from our ports be judged by principles of international law which were not at the time either admitted by ourselves or laid down in any of the books was, of course, a very courageous diplomatic act, to be justified only by a plea of intrinsic justice, involving as a natural consequence high national advantage. But, as Lord Granville showed, a sound plea may be urged for the *ex post facto* principle adopted. We had already, and without any reference to American pressure, found it desirable to amend and strengthen our Foreign Enlistment Act, and in amending and strengthening it we freely adopted the very principle by which we now propose to measure our past conduct in relation to the Alabama. But it is demanded, Why should we have made the effect of our new rule retrospective? Was not that the mere bribe of English timidity offered to American overbearingness? Clearly not. We are now anxious to agree with America, for our own sakes no less than hers, to abide by the principle of international law just recognized by ourselves in our municipal law; we are anxious that when next England is at war and America at peace, we should have the right to claim from America the honest, and effectual suppression of all privateering attacks on our commerce, and to indulge a confident hope that that claim would be attended to. But, replies Lord Salisbury, as America has been contending for this principle, even when we repudiated it, we should have the advantage of it for the future, in spite of our refusing to be bound by it in the past. That, we confess, seems to us an utterly ignoble as well as a rather unsafe argument for stealing a march on America. Here is a principle reciprocally useful to two countries, by which either would benefit greatly when at war, and by the non-recognition of which either would lose greatly when at war—is it generous for either of them to choose a time for first acknowledging it when all the advantage which it has steadily refused to its ally begins, under somewhat anxious circumstances, to look specially attractive to itself? If two neighbors had discovered a source of malaria close at their doors which they could find adequate means by joint action to remove—would it seem fair that after a typhoid fever had run through one house, causing much misery and expense, the other, in apprehension of the same event, should suddenly consent to join in the sanitary reform, without offering to defray any part of the cost which his previous refusal has entailed on his neighbor? Yet that is what Lord Salisbury not only approves, but supports, on the principle that the last to come into the arrangement will reap the whole advantage of his neighbor's good principle, whether he himself agrees to pay part of the cost caused by his delay or not. To our mind, if England really thinks,—as she evidently does,—that the principle now adopted is right, and that had we adopted it sooner we might have saved a good deal of suffering and loss to America, it is not only not a weak concession, but an act of but little beyond bare justice, to let it apply to our conduct in the recent war, as well as to the future. Do we want to make the Americans feel that we have outwitted them; or, on the other hand, that we can compete with them in generosity as well as in trade or in war? If the former, the conduct Lord Salisbury hints as so advantageous to us would certainly be the best to pursue, but then it would have left us worse friends with America than ever. If the latter, we had but the course open which the Commissioners have actually pursued,—namely, to convince America that it is no one-sided advantage we are seeking, that we are looking for her welfare no less truly than for our own; that in adopting the new principle and securing its advantages for ourselves in future, we are willing to take upon ourselves the penalty of our dilatory course in not securing its advantages for American purposes during the immediate past. But then the injustice of an *ex post facto* punishment? Well, an *ex post facto* punishment inflicted by one set of people upon another set of people is, no doubt, very unfair indeed. The sufferers have had no notice of what they had to expect, and are punished by a law which for them had no existence. But this has no application to the case where the *ex post facto* penalty is self-inflicted, where it is voluntarily assumed, in fact, instead of inflicted. It was the fault of the country, through its Government, that we only amended our Foreign Enlistment law too late for America to get the benefit of the amendment. Where is the injustice in the willingness of the Government and the country to bear some of the burden of their own mistake? It seems to us that the retrospective bearing given to the amended law is the most honorable feature in the treaty. As for the argument that we might be compelled by our own precedent to judge of our export of arms during the Franco-German war by an *ex post facto* law made, at German instance, to condemn it, Lord Granville's answer is complete, namely, we do not admit that our law is inadequate now; we think it quite strong enough, and in need of no amendment. We ask for no stronger law in Germany. Till we are dissatisfied with our law as it is, there is no danger that we shall ourselves condemn our own principle. And when we do, it would be time enough to think of affording Germany reparation.

As to the exclusion of the Canadian claims for the Fenian invasion of Canada from the scope of the treaty, it is impossible not to feel annoyance and mortification. Unquestionably these claims ought to have been included and arbitrated on under the machinery of the treaty, and if any effort were wanting towards success in getting this included, the failure was not creditable to our Commissioners. On the other hand, we know very well the "political" moves at work to keep the admission of these claims out of the treaty. We know that the Irish party in the United States would have raised a great hue and cry against any government that admitted them, and we may look upon the United States Government in this matter very much as we do upon an Irish employer who has received notice from the Ribbonmen to say that if he takes a certain person into his employment, he will be a dead man in a few months' time. Granted that this was so, and that our Commissioners could not cure it, or hope to cure it, would there have been any sense in breaking off the negotiations on this point alone? Is there any real wisdom in refusing half a loaf because you cannot get a whole? in failing to recognize the advantage which a loaf has over no bread? If there are to be outstanding subjects of dispute, why not make them as few as possible? On the points agreed upon we have conceded something, but America has also conceded something. We are to have a genuine arbitration on the San Juan question. We are to hear no more of the absurd grievance of our premature recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. We are to have no bill for general damages—injuries to trade and so forth—sent in to us, though we may be liable for the particular devastations of the Alabama. On the fisheries question we are to have our concessions valued, and the Dominion is to receive the balance in their favor in cash. Why should we fail to profit by these concessions, and to cement a real friendship between the two countries simply because the American Government has not the courage to face the hostility of the Irish vote? Is it nothing to us to regain the feeling of security as respects our relations with America?

Is it nothing to feel that if the cloud should again gather and break over Europe, there is no danger in our rear to withdraw our attention from the danger in front? The House of Lords knew well that this, far from being of no importance, is a matter of the first significance, and that if our Government had really broken off negotiations on the Fenian question, the very speakers who now condemn Lord Granville for pliancy and weakness would have been the first to condemn him still more severely for petulance and a total inability to estimate the true proportions of affairs. Lord Russell may believe those who tell him that this treaty has struck a fearful blow at the power and prestige of England, if he will; but the House of Lords was quite keen enough to discern that this is but the petulant assertion of a few bitter critics, while the great mass of sensible men on both sides of the Atlantic are well aware that both England and America have gained vastly in freedom of action and in might by the re-establishment of friendship and the adoption of a policy of co-operation.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There was a single passage in the speech of Earl Russell which enables the reader of the debate in the House of Lords to see his way through the contradictory opinions of the disputant speakers. "What would be said," asks Lord Russell, "if a bill of indictment were sent up to the grand jury at Liverpool, charging a workman with intimidation committed in 1869 under an act passed in 1871? The grand jury would at once ignore such a bill, and would hold it contrary to every principle of justice that a man who had committed some act not at the time penal or criminal, should be punished under a statute passed some years subsequently." The veteran statesman who suggested this analogy may very well have conversed with Jeremy Bentham, and very possibly did so; but he is clearly under one of the delusions which Jeremy Bentham made it the business of his life to expose and denounce. Lord Russell plainly states his belief that there is a strict analogy between the laws of nations and a statute of the English Parliament. Bentham would have urged that the comparison fails in the one point which is the most important of all. There is no punishment for the breach of a rule of international law. There is no power having common authority to enforce such a rule. There is no court to ascertain it by judicial declaration, nor, even if there were, is there any officer of international justice to execute its decrees. No practical mischief ordinarily comes of speaking of the law of nations as if it were really law, and it is even possible that the habit of speech on the subject which long since established itself may on the whole add to the respect which international law receives. But to press the analogy so hard as to found on it a condemnation of the Treaty of Washington is to blind oneself completely to the source of the difficulty out of which the Alabama dispute arose. The law of nations is a system of rules directly enforced by opinion only, although every now and then one of the results of opinion is the infliction of very distinct evil on the breaker of the law. But exactly because it depends so closely on opinion, international law falls into the greatest uncertainty wherever opinion changes on a particular point.

Fortunately for mankind, opinion does not often undergo such change, and on all the chief branches of conduct which nations have to follow the rule is clear, and the disapprobation called forth by a breach of it is peremptory and prompt. But no dispassionate student of the Alabama controversy will deny that on the question which provoked it opinion was in a very exceptional condition. There was scarcely a single civilized State which had not admitted that it was wrong in a neutral to allow ships of war to be equipped in his ports and despatched from them. Foreign enlistment acts, as these are called, had been passed everywhere. What, however, civilized States had not universally allowed was that the neutral could be called to account for the neglect to enforce a domestic statute by the belligerent who had suffered by its non-observance. Each State had deferred to a particular opinion of its own citizens, but all had not made up their mind to defer to the same opinion in so far as it was entertained by the people of other countries. So delicate a distinction could not have been long maintained; and international law on the subject of the equipment of armed ships of war had in fact just got into the condition in which, if it had been true municipal law, it would have been on the eve of being changed by the Legislature. There is not, however, any true legislature for the community of nations; and one of the consequences of this is that nations deal with changes of opinion in international matters just as men deal with changes of opinion on rules of private morality. They never, or hardly ever, admit that opinion has changed at all. They assert that the new rule was always the rule. Nobody who has even superficially followed the history of international law ought to be surprised that at the very same moment the rule applicable to the Alabama case was honestly believed in the United States to be one and in this country to be another. The truth was, as we put it on a former occasion, that opinion had altered unequally in America and England. The expression and reflection of this fact we find in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington, providing that two new rules shall be added to the body of international law, and that they shall be applied retrospectively to the Alabama case.

Loose and vague impressions of the true character of the law of nations are, we think, at the bottom of two other objections to the treaty, which seem to be by some deemed formidable. It is said that we have put ourselves out of court if any diplomatist should repeat the demands of Count Bernstorff in some future war. But, as we have before pointed out, Count Bernstorff by his appeal to the supposed exceptional friendliness of this country to one belligerent impliedly admitted that there had been no change of opinion among nations on the ordinary rules concerning contraband of war. There was nothing whatever in the alleged German grievance which gave it the proportions which the American remonstrances acquired through the virtual universality of Foreign Enlistment acts. The complaint, too, that the question of international law was not referred to arbitration, as well as that of fact, seems inconsistent with any clear appreciation of the nature of the international system. There is no real resemblance between a true court of justice and an artificial tribunal such as the authors of this suggestion propose. It may serve, as any other body of men would serve, for the decision of disputes of fact, but every real judicial tribunal has confided to it a portion of legislative power without which hardly any question of law could be brought to a decision. No such delegation of legislative authority can take place in the case of nations. England or the United States might possibly submit for the moment to the award of arbitrators chosen by themselves, but for international purposes it would be useless.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON THE TREATY.

From the London Saturday Review.

Lord Salisbury took no flattering view of English diplomacy when he declared, not without a certain amount of truth, that many politicians are disposed to treat the Americans on all occasions as spoilt children. Unfortunately it is impossible to give to the conduct of the Government an interpretation even moderately flattering to national vanity. Parents and friends spoil children through culpable indulgence; but men yield to overbearing strength only through fear. It is true that the deferential flatterers of the people of the United States habitually attribute to the objects of their adulation an utter want of moral principle, and an unscrupulous determination to have their own way in all things; but their estimate of American character, if not morally elevated, always assumes the expediency of yielding to any demand which may be preferred on behalf of the United States. Nothing has been gained by the treaty except temporary relief from the supposed danger of an unprovoked invasion of Canada. Earl de Grey and the Duke of Argyll can scarcely have been serious in their contention that the establishment of the new rules of international law is a benefit rather to England, which is to be fined for breaking them, than to America, which has obtained satisfaction in full for all her demands. If the rules are equitable and beneficial, both parties are equally interested in enacting them for the future; and the American Government obtain an unqualified advantage by making them retrospectively applicable to the events of the civil war. The Fenian claims are abandoned; the fisheries are given up without a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty; and an apology is made for acts which every previous English Government has systematically defended as lawful. It would perhaps have been in better taste to have selected some other occasion for the announced elevation of Lord de Grey by a step in the peerage. If there were marquises in the United States Mr. Hamilton Fish would have a better claim to titular promotion.

It is probably true that the Government and the commissioners have secured the consideration for which they have conceded everything which their predecessors had refused. It is due to the more reputable section of American politicians to admit that they have thus far displayed a certain magnanimity in the celebration of their decisive diplomatic victory. It has for the present become an accepted commonplace that the settlement embodied in the treaty is consistent with the honor and self-respect of two great powers. Some of the commissioners themselves have used similar language on public and festive occasions; and they are entitled to gratitude for abstaining from all offensive boasts. Their own practice entirely contradicted their polite phrases; for having the honor and self-respect of their own country in some degree in their charge, they held that they best discharged their trust by steadily refusing every concession, large or small, to their English colleagues. It appears that it is for the honor of England to purchase peace and precarious goodwill at any price which may be demanded. The honor of the United States, on the other hand, is consulted by the opposite policy of declining to acknowledge liability even for connivance at the piratical Fenian expeditions. If any future causes of dissension arise, and even if the arbitrators should deliver any decisions which are favorable to England, American exigency will be rendered more stringent by the memory of its past success. The moderation of the triumphant party will be tested if the Canadian Parliament rejects the part of the treaty which relates to the fisheries. In this, as in all other instances, the commissioners gave, not gold for brass, but valuable property without return; yet Lord Carnarvon and Lord Kimberly give the Canadians sound advise in urging them to submit to the treaty. The admission of their produce into the United States, for which they have always been willing to exchange participation in their fisheries, will almost certainly be conceded in a short time, not for the benefit of the Canadians, but in the obvious interest of the Americans themselves. It might have been more gratifying to have obtained free trade in return for the surrender of the fisheries; but, on the other hand, a sound commercial system is likely to be most permanent when it is deliberately established on its own merits. Of the demerits of the rest of the treaty enough has perhaps now been said. Those who object to a timid and subservient diplomacy are not less devoted to the cause of peace than the most nervous of negotiators. As the treaty is concluded, no further advantage can be gained by dilating on its flagrant and numerous faults. Lord Russell's protest will perhaps be serviceable when some new international question requires settlement, and it is well that on grave occasions the truth should be told once for all, but not that it should be repeatedly dinned into unwilling ears.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN FESTIVALS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The biennial Sængerfest of the German musical societies, which is now drawing to a close, must be accepted, we suppose, as a highly successful celebration, though the weather has somewhat marred the brilliancy of the street parades, and the concerts have not been all that fancy painted them. At the contest for prizes, which in name at least was the chief object of the gathering, there was little really good singing, and at the entertainments in the Rink, though the combined choruses did some excellent work, there were blemishes that could not escape notice. Bring together sixty or seventy societies from distant cities, give them a weary journey by rail, fill their days and nights with processions, pic-nics, Rhine wine, and beer, rob them of sleep, and then set them to singing, and you certainly will not get the best they can do. There are limits to the physical endurance even of a German Sængerbruder. The shortcomings of the festival, therefore, should not be too closely criticized. When high art is combined with popular merrymaking, high art must inevitably suffer. We look rather at the motive which lies at the bottom of the feast, and we cannot help admitting that upon the whole it has done its good part, and deserves an honorable remembrance. It is art after all that brings these jolly travellers together. They have plodded along for two years, doing the hard work that true culture always demands, and when they meet for a test of their achievements, we certainly shall not complain if song and good-fellowship are celebrated together. We should not have the song at all if the junketing did not go with it. The modern contest of the Minnesingers presupposes a beer-garden and a Jones' Wood.

Popular festivals like this are among the pleasant characteristics of German life which Americans have long been urged to imitate, and this year the imitation has begun. For the first time, our native-born citizens have taken part in a Sængerfest. The extraordinary success of a Washington society, led by an American musician and composed of singers who with one or two exceptions are Americans not only by birth but by parentage, has been a notable incident of the week, and a surprise to almost everybody. It has not escaped attention, moreover, that the Americans excelled most of their competitors in quality of voice quite as much as in excellence of culture. It is well known that there are no sweeter and purer voices in the world than the best American sopranos, and we are now learning that there is nothing richer and more grateful to the ear than a good American male chorus. Within a few years the art of male part-singing has made remarkable progress in New York and other cities, and excellent clubs of young gentlemen devote themselves to it in a quiet way, rarely coming before the public, but expending their sweetness on the ears of their personal acquaintances. Whether this growing practice will expand to the dimensions of the German festivals, or American societies as a rule ever join cordially with the characteristic celebrations of their Teutonic brethren, seems to us very doubtful. Perhaps neither event would be altogether for the benefit of art. Our taste in singing inclines decidedly towards mixed choruses. There is no question that when men and women sing together we have a higher class of music, and a more delicate, refined, and truly cultivated execution of it than when men sing alone. We should be sorry to see the growth of mixed choruses checked by too strong a development of the Sængerbund theory, which—at least in its present form—is only adapted to the usages of male societies. Let us share a little in the German contests, and imitate, if we can, the German readiness for simple, harmless, and cordial enjoyment; but when we have learned by this what capacity for musical eminence we really possess, we may as well hold our great celebrations in our own way. The German is satisfied if his festival be merry; the American demands first that it shall be big. But the difference is not only here. With the Germans, merriment in the audience and extraneous amusements to fill out the day will compensate for a weak chorus and a slovenly orchestra. Americans care little for the side shows, but sit soberly through the chief entertainment, and that must be the grandest of its kind. Mr. Gilmore knew what he wanted when he added to popular airs the booming of a battery, the clangor of bells, the ring of a hundred anvils, and the glare of a hundred red shirts. If he had brought ten thousand men together, demoralized them with parades and banquets, got them to sing indifferently well, and then filled up his Jubilee with excursions, ice cream, and sherry-cobblers, he would have failed. But half his singers were ladies, and that made all the difference in the world. It kept the chorus in condition. It diffused through the Coliseum that air of gentility which the average American so dearly loves. It gratified our national fondness for the female voice. It gave us much better singing than we could possibly have got from men alone. And when to all this was added that grotesque element of gigantic slam-bang, his audience felt that their cup of happiness was full. The American ideal of a festival was realized. A critical musician looks upon such jubilees with little relish; yet even a critical musician must confess that, so far as the development of taste and the creation of art-enthusiasm are concerned, they are better adapted to the character of our people than German Sængerfests. The Jubilee of 1869 really did a great deal for popular music; and the Jubilee of 1872, which is to bring together either in Boston or New York the bands of all nations and a chorus that for bigness has never been equalled, we dare say will do a great deal more, even though it should be very far removed from the region of high art itself.

THE DESPERATE LEASE.

From the N. Y. World.

The engineers of the New Jersey lease are becoming very desperate. They are resorting to means which, if there be such an offense known to the Pennsylvania code as "conspiracy," and such a thing as an unbought grand jury, may bring them within the purview of the law. For example, we learn that the Philadelphia Board of Brokers—being, of course, like everything else in that community, the property of the Pennsylvania monopoly—have resolved that hereafter no stock of either of the united companies shall be dealt in or "considered a good delivery" "unless it has been subscribed as assenting to the lease." In other words, these privileged stock dealers refuse to perform the functions for which they are licensed, and insist upon the enforcement of a condition entirely alien to the contract of purchase and sale. No stock can be sold unless the holder signs for the lease. Of course he, being about to divest himself of his interest, does not care a farthing what becomes of the corporation afterwards, and the purchaser, the party of substantial interest, has no volition about it. In order to clinch the matter the transfer books are closed from the 28th instant to the 8th of July, by order of a chairman of some committee, and all assents to the lease are to be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed. This is *duress* with a vengeance. No one can sell through a broker without signing, and if he sells without a broker's agency he must sign before he can make a transfer of his stock. A greater outrage can hardly be imagined. A New York broker's board will not so prostitute itself, and no New York corporation, however unscrupulous, would put such conditions and restraints on the legitimate dealings in its capital.

Nor is this all. We have referred to the judicial redress which some parties interested are seeking in New Jersey. The *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, one of the lease-mongering organs, on this head says, and we regret to see the Newark *Daily Advertiser* adopt the suggestion:—

"Even if the court should grant the injunction, which is problematical, it is altogether probable that the next Legislature will perfect any defect that may be necessary to carry out its own law, drawn up, as we have been informed, by Judge Bradley, and drawn up and passed too, as is said, for the very purpose of effecting the proposed lease."

Unfavorable as is the judgment we have been compelled to form of Mr. Justice Bradley, we have never so far disparaged him as thus do his professing friends. If the statute which he drew had reference to this lease why did he not say so? There is a form of words familiar to every Newark conveyancer which would have attained this end, and yet this was studiously avoided and a phraseology used not unlike that as to the building of the old Capitol at Albany to which Governor Hoffman alluded the other day, or Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' charter of the Bank of the United States (*absit omen*), under the title of "An act to repeal the State taxes and for other purposes." Judge Bradley's act reads thus:—

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said United Companies, by and with the consent of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of each, expressed in writing and duly authenticated by affidavit, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to consolidate their respective capital stock, or to consolidate with any other railroad or canal company or companies, in this State or otherwise, with which they are or may be identified in interest, or whose works shall form, with their own, continuous or connected lines, or to make such other arrangements for connections or consolidation of business with any such companies, by agreement, contract, lease, or otherwise, as to the directors of the said United Companies may seem expedient, etc."

Now if in 1870 Mr. Bradley meant what is imputed to him—this very lease to this very company—why, we repeat, did he not say so, instead of wrapping up his meaning in this mass of clumsy verbiage? If, having this in view, he purposely devised a mysterious form of phrase in order to mislead the Legislature and sacrifice the companies to which he was bound by so many ties of gratitude, then we do not hesitate to say with emphasis that he is—worthy to be a colleague of the other corporation solicitor who thinks Congressional legal-tenders constitutional. The whole thing is simply scandalous, and being so brazen shows the desperate straits, the lawless passion to be gratified at any cost, of the Sir Mulberry Hawk of Pennsylvania.

New Jersey, after all, is most interested. Philadelphia is, we are glad to see, starting in her sleep. The spectre of Harsimus Cove shakes its warning finger across the Delaware. The city fathers begin to see that they subscribed millions to build up Jersey City, and one of their own newspapers says with bitter mockery:—

"The action of our City Councils in this matter on Thursday last looks very much like locking the door after the horse is stolen. The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have concluded their part of the contract, and the officers are directed to execute the papers as prepared, behind which it does not seem to us very clear how the city directors in the company can go."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ESTATE OF THOMAS McCREDY, deceased.—Valuable Mill Property and Farm, over 70 acres, Aston and Middletown townships, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles from Philadelphia, near Glen Riddle station, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.—A valuable mill and farm property, containing over 70 acres, situate in Aston and Middletown townships, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The improvements consist of a three-story stone weaving and spinning mill, three-story picker-house, water-power (16 feet head and fall), well-built dam, water wheel, fixed machinery, shafting, etc. Also, the standing walls of a three-story stone mill, interior destroyed by fire; walls very large and strong; picker-house, slate roof, water-power 10 feet head of all, and over 30 stone and several frame dwellings for operatives; farm-house, barn, spring-house, etc. The property is within 17 miles of Philadelphia, with railroad facilities, in a high and beautiful country.

STEAM ENGINE.—Also, a Corliss engine, 100 horse-power, with boilers, etc., complete.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 28wtbs3t Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, July 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:—

No. 1. Well-secured irredeemable ground rent, $60 a year, silver. All that well-secured irredeemable ground rent of $60 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate on the north side of St. Joseph street, 81 feet west of Seventeenth street, No. 1711; containing in front on St. Joseph street 15 feet, and extending in depth 67 feet to a 3-feet wide alley. It is secured by a three-story brick dwelling. Interest punctually paid.

No. 2 Well-secured irredeemable Ground Rent, $28 25-100 a year—silver. All that well-secured, irredeemable ground rent, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Girard avenue, 29 feet 9 inches west of Howard street; thence northward 43 feet, more or less; thence southward 2 feet; thence westward 14 feet 10½ inches; thence northward 45 feet, more or less, to Girard avenue; thence eastward 14 feet 10½ inches to the place of beginning. It is secured by a three-story brick dwelling. Interest punctually paid. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 29 J 1 8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Building, No. 527 North Fourth street, known as the "Lafayette Hose House," with four Dwellings in the rear. On Tuesday, July 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three story brick building, with one-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth street, north of Brown street, No. 527; containing in front on Fourth street 20 feet, and extending in depth 141 feet 6 inches to Charlotte street—2 fronts. Also, a two-story brick dwelling and 3 frame dwellings in the rear. Terms—cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 29 J 1 8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Somerset and Coral streets, Nineteenth ward, 100 feet front. On Tuesday, July 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southeasterly corner of Somerset and Coral streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Coral street 100 feet 11¾ inches, and on Somerset street 72 feet. The house is new, surrounded with a high board fence, and has the modern conveniences. Immediate possession. May be examined. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 29 J 1 8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2309 Ellsworth street. On Tuesday, July 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Ellsworth street, 128 feet west of Twenty-third street, No. 2309; containing in front on Ellsworth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. The house contains 6 rooms, is neatly papered throughout. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $12. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 29 J 1 8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

DON'T BUY

A Sewing Machine

Until you have examined

THE AMERICAN

Complete Sewing Machine,

Combining the making of BUTTONHOLES, OVERSEAMING, etc., with every other kind of Sewing that can be done on any other Sewing Machine; the price of which is only $75, with a complete outfit:—

☞ *Read the following recommendations:*—

I have had one of the American Combination Machines for nearly three years, and cheerfully testify to its many excellent qualities, as well as its durability. I had previously used the "Wheeler & Wilson," "Grover & Baker," and "Singer." I think that the "American" makes the most perfect stitch of all sewing machines, and decidedly prefer it to any other machine that I am familiar with. It requires hardly any effort to run it, and its entire operation is exceedingly simple and easy.

MISS JENNIE S. MALLORY,
Dressmaker, No. 12 Broas' Row,
Titusville, Pa.

It is the best in the market for all or any kind of work. It is so simple in its construction that a child may readily guide it. My family would not be without it under any circumstances.

J. R. BROOMALL, Ercildoun, Chester Co., Pa.

BURLINGTON, New Jersey, June 14, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—I bought one of the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machines, about four weeks ago, for the purpose of making buttonholes in lasting and kid shoes. After having the machine one week, and having but ONE LESSON ON THE SAME, I was enabled to make 600 holes per day. I am now (after four weeks' practice) making 720 holes per day, in a superior manner and with perfect ease. Am very much pleased with the machine, and can heartily recommend it to all those wanting a machine for such purposes.

SALLY FENIMORE.

MOUNT LEBANON, Allegheny co., Pa.

I have lately become the possessor of one of the new and wonderful American Family Sewing Machines, and I feel *surprised* and *delighted* with its truly *overwhelming* performances. It only requires to be known to supersede all others now in use. No one need delay purchasing, for I am convinced that *this Machine* has arrived to a very great degree of perfection. J. E. WILSON, M. D.

Messrs. Hall & Bosley, Gents:—The American Machine which I bought of you last spring gives me the highest satisfaction. I have received hardly any instruction, yet can do all kinds of sewing on it with perfect ease. The best thing I can wish for any housekeeper is that she may have as perfect a Sewing Machine as the American.

Yours truly, MRS. T. M. JONES,
Neilltown, Forest co., Pa.

Call and examine this wonderful Sewing Machine at the

COMPANY'S SALESROOM,
4 22 tuths8m No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID 23

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Pipe Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

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Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
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No. 418 WALNUT STREET.

Francis D. Pastorius,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Patents procured for Inventions. 6 16

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Number).

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Corean Business.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Messrs. Fish, Delano, and Robeson were absent. Corean matters were discussed. The conclusion arrived at was that it was a bad business. Momentary triumphs cannot be sustained. It is questionable whether at this time it is politic for the United States to urge war in earnest against the heathen Chinese.

The Boutwell and Pleasanton Difficulties were discussed. The Secretary urged that his course had been consistent. He had been Commissioner of Internal Revenue himself, and thought he knew the relations of the office to the head of the Treasury. It had been customary and in accordance with the tenor of the act establishing the Internal Revenue Bureau for the Commissioner to be subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury.

He had no feeling in the matter, but simply wished to know if he was Secretary of the Treasury or if Pleasanton was. The President regretted exceedingly such a misunderstanding should have sprung up. Boutwell did not think it was a misunderstanding. It was to him a direct evasion of a plain construction of the law for a bureau officer to act independent of the head of any department. He compared it to relations of the Cabinet officers to the President. The President acknowledged that he always thought bureau officers were entirely subordinate, but hoped that in the present instance the difficulty would be amicably settled. Boutwell declared it could only be done by Pleasanton's conforming to the customs of the Commissioner's Office of Internal Revenue. The President said he would advise with Pleasanton, and there the matter rests.

Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Benjamin F. French, of Washington, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Senate folding room, and other stationery for the Senate of the United States.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The defeat of the Mutuals by the Athletics yesterday was the theme for exultant conversation by thousands of Philadelphians yesterday afternoon.

—Officer Carrigan, of the Fifth district, made a bad mistake by arresting at Eighth and South streets a very respectable lady, on the charge of being a common street-walker. The officer is under bonds to answer.

—Adam Oswer, the German who was stabbed by Henry Wagner near Flourtown, died yesterday afternoon in the Germantown Hospital. Wagner is in Norristown Jail.

—The four men arrested on the charge of rioting at Tenth and Spruce streets on Monday afternoon, during which Lieutenant Flaherty was shot, were before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon. The testimony implicated three of them in the assault, or urging the same, upon the police officers. They were all committed for a further hearing.

—The man who started the locomotive in the Germantown depot was before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, and held in $500 bail for malicious mischief.

Domestic Affairs.

—It is thought in Washington that the President has declined to pardon Bowen, the bigamist.

—The grand total of internal revenue receipts for the present fiscal year to date is $144,278,068.

—Baron Gerolt, the German Minister at Washington, yesterday took formal leave of the President.

—There are now nearly three thousand five hundred claims on file with the Southern Claims Commission.

—The Young Men's Republican Association of the State of New York convened yesterday at Binghamton.

—No appointment has yet been made of a commission on the part of the United States under the Treaty of Washington.

—The Mississippi steamboat Red Cloud, with nine hundred bales of cotton, has been burned to the water's edge at Montgomery landing.

—The base-ball game at Williamsburg, N. Y., yesterday, between the Athletics and Mutuals, resulted in favor of the former by a score of five to four.

—The position of Commissioner of Agriculture, made vacant by the resignation of General Capron, has been tendered to P. R. Freas, Esq., of this city.

—The third trial of ex-Mayor Cahoon, of Richmond, Va., concluded yesterday by a sentence of two years in the Penitentiary and a recommendation to executive clemency.

Foreign Affairs.

—Gambetta asserts his loyalty to the present Government of France.

—Archbishop Patrossa has been arrested in Rome on the charge of conspiracy.

—The Treaty of Washington created some discussion last evening in the British Parliament.

—The Russian Government has suspended the publication of the Moscow *Gazette* for defaming the constituted authorities.

—The Republican committees of France have been unable to agree upon a combined ticket, and publish several electoral lists.

—The Emperor of Germany has granted amnesty to all natives of Alsace and Lorraine under sentence for political or military offenses.

COUNCILS.

Meeting of Both Branches Yesterday.

Both branches of Councils assembled yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from General Charles M. Prevost requesting Councils to review the 1st Division N. G. P. on the 4th of July. Accepted.

A communication was received inviting the members of Councils to be present on the same day at the presentation of the champion flag to the best drilled regiment. Accepted.

A communication was read from Mr. J. H. Windrim, architect of the House of Correction, stating that he could no longer perform the duties of his position unless his terms were acceded to, and intimating the probability of a lawsuit for the recovery of his plans, drawings, and compensation.

The communication gave rise to an animated discussion, but was finally referred to the Committee on the House of Correction.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, informing Councils that he had approved certain ordinances and resolutions.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a resolution granting the use of Independence Hall, on the Fourth of July, to the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Passed.

Mr. Downing presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer $1000 for the arrest and conviction of James Monaghan for shooting Lieutenant Flaherty. Passed.

The Committee on Railroads reported upon the proposed lease by the Pennsylvania of the New Jersey Railroads, and asked to be continued on the consideration of that subject. Granted.

A resolution confirming certain newly appointed members of the Fire Department was agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the removal of the wooden building at Lehigh avenue and Edgemont street.

The bill appropriating $38,000 to the Highway Department for paving purposes was passed.

The bill creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works was passed.

The bill creating a loan for the paving of Broad street was then considered and passed, with the additional appropriation of $75,000 for the improvement of portions of Market street.

The hour of half-past 5 having arrived, Select Council proceeded to the Common Council chamber to meet in joint convention for the election of Police Magistrates, Guardians of the Poor, and a member of the Board of Health.

After their return Mr. McIlvain tendered his resignation as a member of the Highway Committee, but withdrew it at the request of the Chamber.

Several bills from Common Council in reference to the opening and paving of streets were concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

Numerous communications were received. One from J. H. Windrim, architect of the House of Correction, stating that it was impossible for him to any longer continue his connection with the building of that edifice, as Councils would not come up to his terms. Referred.

The Harmony Fire Company tendered the use of their engine to the city on the 3d and 4th of July next. Accepted.

Mr. Buzby presented a resolution to the effect that the City Solicitor should take such action as will prevent the lease of the Jersey roads by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Buzby said that this was an important matter. It means nothing more nor less than to make Philadelphia a way station; to allow the tide of commercial prosperity to flow by her doors and leave her high and dry. It is to aggrandize the city of New York at our expense.

General Wagner said he couldn't see how Philadelphia was to be injured. There are two questions to be answered:—First. Will we be ruined as stockholders? Second. Will we be ruined as a city? Mr. Cuyler has said that the city has received since 1846 six millions of dividends in cash and about two millions in scrip. This is so, and his statement that we have got our money back is true. No action on this lease can affect the trade which will naturally seek New York. The very steamship line, of which so much has been said, we owe to this railroad company. The city should be made sufficiently attractive to woo trade.

After further remarks on the subject, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 16.

Select Council here met Common Council in joint convention, and elected the following ticket:—

For Police Magistrates—First district, Thomas Dallas; Second do., Samuel Lutz; Third do., Charles M. Carpenter; Fourth do., Lewis Godbou; Fifth do., George Patchel; Sixth do., Samuel P. Jones, Jr.; Seventh do., William S. Toland; Eighth do., Jacob R. Massey; Ninth do., John N. Hagey; Tenth do., Adam H. Shoemaker; Eleventh do., Luke V. Sutphin; Twelfth do., James I. Alison; Thirteenth do., John P. Thompson; Fourteenth do., Wm. J. Murphy; Fifteenth do., Peter Castor; Sixteenth do., Thomas Randall; Seventeenth do., Jesse S. Bonsall; Eighteenth do., William Neill.

For Member of the Board of Health—Conrad S. Grove.

For Guardians of the Poor—Benjamin Bullock, John P. Verree, Robert T. Gill, William Kent Gilbert.

For Inspector of Coal—William H. Taggart.

The ordinance making an additional appropriation of $150,000 for the construction of Fairmount Bridge was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution directing the contract for this bridge to be given to John W. Murphy was, on motion, postponed.

An offer was received from Alderman William McMullen of the use of the Philadelphia Hose Company for the extinguishment of fires in their locality on the Fourth of July. Accepted.

Bills from Select Council were considered and concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—BROAD AND WALNUT.—This school comprises:—

I. An advanced class, pursuing the studies of the Freshman year in college.

II. The regular classes, pursuing the five years' course preparatory for college or business.

III. A junior department, for boys not over ten or eleven years of age.

For catalogues apply to the undersigned. Post Office address, during the summer vacation, CHESTNUT HILL, Philadelphia.

6 26 mth3m CHASE & SCOTT.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses.* Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*

6 1thstu6m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SAXON GREEN,

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface,

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AMICABLE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor General's Department of the State of Pennsylvanth.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	$511·72
" in Chatham National Bank	4,058·11
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	50,690·07
United States Bonds, issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Co., par value, $100,000; market value	110,500·00
Accrued interest not yet due	1,200·45
Premium loans endorsed on policies	$5,155·16
Office furniture at home and branch offices	2,104·30
Revenue stamps	1 09
Bills receivable	1,012·52
Deferred premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for year	22,913·54
	$228,146·98
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$2,116·67
Amount of losses reported to the company but not acted upon	2,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	7,230·14
Amount of all other claims against the company	14,537·32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, as per the official valuation of the New York Insurance Department	102,892·00
	$128,776·13
Amount of cash premiums received	$66,150·03
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium indorsed with policies	26,833·58
Interest received from investments	8,336·14
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	7·36
	$101,377·11
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$880·42
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	42,155·87
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,162·72
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	23,572·53
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00
Amount of losses paid during the year	6,000·00
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	7,842·20

Branch Office, No. 430 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANCIS KEYSER,

6 24 eod 6t GENERAL AGENT.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly.....$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870.....$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

6 6 21t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	($333,375 00
$00,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
$00,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company ($0 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,550 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	5,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of	'70.....	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870..		187,050
		$2,283,2

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	61,496
Cash in Bank	251,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,900,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $872,891·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAS. H. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397·89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT

ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market,

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26rp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 2 CORTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
500,000 CURIOSITIES.
In the Lecture Room, the beautiful Drama,
SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
New Scenery. New Dramas produced.
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
LOOK OUT FOR "FOURTH" OF JULY!

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1813.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,

Joseph Carson, M. D.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. MCCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw}

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,

With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon

A LARGE LOT,

more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Medium-sized House, No. 1805 ARCH Street. Apply to C. R. KEENEY,
6 2 3t* No. 1601 ARCH Street, cor. Sixteenth.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

FOR RENT—A LARGE FOUR-STORY Store, No. 28 S. FRONT Street, extending back to Letitia street. Possession given on the 1st of July, 1871. Apply to the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
6 28 3t No. 329 CHESNUT Street.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

Principal Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Branch Offices and Depots,

North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4333 Main Street, Germantown.
No 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.

8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents. Delivery.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

SHERMAN ON THE WAR-PATH.

It is said that the late outbreak of a band of Kiowa Indians, under the leadership of Satanta and Satank, was part of a scheme to capture no less a personage than the military head of all the armies of the United States. Fortunately, Sherman arrived in safety at a Government post soon after this outbreak; but we are not astonished that it was too much for his equanimity to bear. Satanta and Satank, who were also in that neighborhood, boldly avow that they had made the attack referred to, killing several white men and capturing their live-stock. Satanta and Satank were ordered under immediate arrest after this avowal, and Sherman wrote to the commanding officer of an adjacent post that they should be tried by a court-martial; and as they were unquestionably desperate, cruel, and determined robbers and murderers, whose guilt of capital offenses was indisputable, that they should be punished with death. There is a great deal of sound logic and common sense in this declaration. While we are civilizing and protecting well-disposed Indians, it will be better for all concerned if hopelessly and irreclaimably wild and wicked savages, who persist in making attacks upon white frontier settlers or travellers, in despite of treaties and pledges, should be treated as felons and murderers. One of the most important steps toward the civilization of the aborigines is the establishment of a clear distinction between those members of any given tribe or band who are well disposed and those who are hopelessly hostile and diabolical. A thoroughly bad Indian is about as wicked, savage, treacherous, and dangerous a being as ever cursed this fair earth; and if a few hundred representatives of this description of barbarism, now in the territorial dominions of the United States, could be treated by Sherman's system, there would be a decided improvement in the chances of establishing permanently amicable relations with all the surviving Indians.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

A rather extraordinary resolution was introduced in Select Council yesterday, which certainly will not find favor with the public, even if it does with some of the gentlemen who have been entrusted with the duty of legislating for this municipality. This resolution, which, after some debate, was referred to the Committee on Law, will, if it becomes a rule, require all committees to meet in private. One member yesterday characterized this as a villainous resolution, and he was not far wrong, for there will undoubtedly be a considerable amount of secret villainy perpetrated if it is adopted. Members of Councils, who have their own interests rather than those of the public at heart, have only too many opportunities at present to grind their private axes on the public grindstone, and, however pleasant it may be for them to withdraw from the gaze of their constituents while arranging little schemes for attacking the pockets of the tax-payers, so that they will have an innocent look when brought before Councils, the arrangement will most certainly not be remarkably advantageous to the aforesaid tax-payers. The gentleman who introduced this resolution said that one reason why it ought to be adopted was that sometimes only one reporter knew of a committee meeting, and that he had therefore an improper advantage over his professional brethren. This is a reason as is a reason, and the reporters cannot but feel highly gratified at such an attempt to consider their interests. We really cannot see, however, that the failure of some reporters to attend important committee meetings is a matter of any concern to the members of Councils, who are only interested in furnishing the representatives of the press with proper facilities for obtaining information that the people have a right to possess. If the reporters do not put in an appearance at any given committee meeting, that is their fault and they are responsible to their employers. In fact, this method of showing fair play to the reporters by putting those who attend to their business down to the level of those who do not will not work, nor will any such argument remove from the public mind the impression that a brood of serpents of the most gigantic description are contained in the proposition referred to. So long as the meetings of the committees of Councils are public the citizens of Philadelphia have a fair chance of knowing what their representatives are doing, but so soon as they are made secret it will be impossible for outsiders to keep the run of the business before Councils, and the tax-payers will be totally in the dark as to the disposition of their money. Such an arrangement would doubtless suit some of the gentlemen who feel themselves badly paid at present for the eminent services they render to the public, but it would not suit the public at all.

The Gas Loan met with a lively opposition in Select Council yesterday, and several members denounced the trustees, and protested against giving them the half million dollars asked for unless they furnished specifications and estimates for its expenditure, and unless they hold their meetings with open doors in the future, so that Councils and the tax-payers of the city can keep a watch on them. A tremendous effort will undoubtedly yet be made to get the ordinance creating the loan passed before the adjournment of Councils for the summer, and we sincerely hope that the gentlemen who have hitherto opposed it will spare no effort to prevent this enormous swindle from being perpetrated upon the people of Philadelphia. Not only should they oppose the loan, but they should also endeavor to hold the trustees legally responsible for the destruction of the Market street works, by bringing them into court and making them give their authority for the perpetration of such an outrage. A judicial investigation, whether it resulted in proving the illegality of the action of the trustees or not, would doubtless elicit some highly edifying details with regard to the management of the gas works, and the members of Councils who feel interested in breaking up the Gas Ring cannot perform a greater service to their constituents than by forcing the trustees to go into court and defend themselves.

STATUARY FOR THE PARK.

The Park Art Association has not as yet made any public statement of its plans, or any appeal to the public for the means to carry them out. It is understood, however, that its principal object is to procure statuary and other works of art for the ornamentation of the park, and when the citizens of Philadelphia are fully informed as to what it is proposed to accomplish, they will doubtless respond with liberality, for no better method of adding to the already great attractions of the park could be found than the erection of portrait statues of eminent men, historical and ideal groups, and other works of art, in prominent locations. Before entering upon such a work as this, however, certain rules and regulations should be adopted, with the understanding that they will be inflexibly adhered to. Such works as are erected in the park should, in every instance, be of bronze, for the good and sufficient reason that it is the only endurable material for open-air statuary, and that in the open air it is much handsomer than any other. In our climate, marble statues exposed to the weather will, in a comparatively few years, lose their sharpness, and would begin to exhibit signs of decay at a time when bronzes would be at their best. If a statue is worthy of being placed in such a pleasure-ground as Fairmount Park, it is worth being made so that it will last, and the cost of bronze is not so much greater than marble that the expense need be any consideration in works that are expected to endure for ages. Bronze castings can now be made in this country, and in this city, as well as anywhere in the world; so by all means let our park statuary be of metal, and not of stone.

As a matter of course, many of the statues to be placed in the park will be memorials of distinguished Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians, as well as of citizens of other States of national reputation. Care, however, must be taken that the grounds shall not be covered with the smirking effigies of "no account men," who are only great in their own estimation and that of a limited circle of admirers. If the Park Art Association merely desires to obtain a goodly number of statues, it will only be necessary to announce that all who desire a cheap immortality can obtain it in this manner, and there will immediately be a multitude of very respectable citizens whose organs of self-esteem are largely developed, pounding at the doors of our sculptors in their eagerness to get themselves put in bronze and marble. This would be excellent well for the artists, but not so much so for posterity, not to speak of the public of to-day. We know of one individual who has his "statoo" cut in the best Carrara marble, all ready to plump it down in one of the most picturesque locations in the park so soon as he can get a good opportunity to do so. Men such as this must be held in check; their ardor must be restrained by a law that, like those of the Medes and Persians, altereth not, to the effect that no effigy of any worthy citizen whose soul has not yet ascended to the stars shall be permitted within the park limits. It would not be amiss, indeed, for the rule to be that no statue shall be erected to the memory of any one who has not for at least twenty-five years been under his native sod. A man whose memory will not retain its fragrance for at least a quarter of a century has no claim to be handed down to future ages in imperishable bronze. Not only should the Park Art Association and the Park Commissioners establish this rule, but, to make assurance doubly sure—for really this is a serious matter—it would be well to have it enforced by an act of Legislature.

Distinguished men of former days who have contributed to the glory of our Commonwealth should have statues in the park which will serve to keep their names and their deeds ever fresh in the minds of the people, and with a little liberality and a proper amount of discrimination in the choice of subjects, the historical statues of the park would soon be among its greatest attractions. Attention, however, should not alone be given to the erection of monumental works, but ideal figures and groups, as far as possible American in subject, should have some of the finest locations assigned to them. Ward's group of "The Indian Hunter," in Central Park, is a far greater ornament to that magnificent pleasure-ground than his statue of Shakespeare ever will be, and the costume in which the sculptor has clothed the figure of the great poet has decided advantages in the way of picturesqueness over the coat and pantaloons of the present year of grace, and over the cocked hat, shad-belly coat, and knee-breeches of the Revolutionary era. It will be depressing if nothing but statues of gentlemen clothed in the most unpicturesque costumes ever invented are placed in the park; so we enter a plea for an occasional piece of sentiment, even if some hero who ought to be commemorated is neglected for a season.

We hope that the recently-elected officers of the Park Art Association will shortly make some definite announcement of their intentions, and put the project they have in hand fairly before the people. We are confident that they can easily obtain enough money to start operations, and if they make one or two good hits at the commencement, the idea of ornamenting the park with fine works of art will be adopted with enthusiasm by the public at large.

COMMUNISM.

How very often has our Saviour's figure of the wolves in sheep's clothing had its fulfilment, not only as to men and their professions, but in the names given to societies, combinations, and cabals, ostensibly instituted to promote some good and wise end, but which are only employed to hide from view the utter selfishness beneath!

Under the blessed name of Christianity the most revolting crimes have been perpetrated, whilst "Liberty and Fraternity" have been engraven upon the banners of those whose acts have made despotism itself blush for shame.

Therefore, in this practical age and country of ours, neither high-sounding names or loud-sounding professions can command respect unless accompanied by deeds that illustrate their genuineness. Communism reads well and sounds well, and were the leaders honest and true in their endeavors to fulfil in practical results the beautiful thought contained therein, they would be entitled to the commendation of all good men. But, alas for them and humanity, they have made Communism a synonym for every crime that virtue holds in detestation. In its name they have made war upon religion, art, literature, and refinement, levelling its monuments and trophies in the dust.

Actuated by a fiendish spirit impossible to comprehend, they have endeavored in one diabolical conflagration to commit to ashes the fairest city in the world, with its wonders of genius, art, and refinement, that the centuries have labored to produce. Unsated with the burning and dismantling of churches, palaces, and temples of art, they turn from the sanguinary contest that is going on at the gates of the city to imbue their demoniac hands in the innocent blood of defenseless men and women, whose only offense is the contrast their pure lives afford to their own. Even in the throes of dissolution, when their doom was known to themselves, when the avenging hand of the Government was about to snatch Paris from their grasp, even then their insatiate thirst for blood had to be appeased by the cold-blooded murder of a pure and good man, whose only crime in their eyes consisted in his being at the head of the Church in France.

From this picture of blood, death, conflagration, and desolation, the civilized world turns away in sickening horror. And yet, strange as it may appear, there are men in our midst so warped in judgment or deficient in moral sense as to be willing to palliate, if not bold enough to defend, these unlicensed cutthroats of the nineteenth century. We may be shocked but cannot be astonished at the utterances of such sickly dreamers and sentimental drivellers as Theodore Tilton, and such impractical theorists and stilted orators as Wendell Phillips, whose epigrammatic utterances sound very much like those of the late leaders of the Commune. But when any individual or any body of men pretending to represent the laboring men of our country speak, at least in sympathy, if not in outspoken words of commendation, of such a wicked and abhorrent set of men as the Communists were and are, then as a journal in sympathy with the highest aims and truest welfare of the American laborer, we enter a solemn protest. The few political or criminal outcasts from abroad who a few days since assembled in the city of New York, and in their assumed authority extended sympathy to these Parisian outlaws, no more represent the American mechanic, artisan, or laborer than does the Evil Spirit illustrate in his wiles and workings the noblest aims of Christianity. It is, perhaps, difficult to conjecture under what dictation these men assembled or what inspiration prompted their utterances. One thing is certain, however: they spoke by the authority of no respectable body or class in this country. The American worker is no Communist in the Paris sense of the word. He knows and appreciates what true liberty is. What he and those dear to him desire is not conflagration, blood, and a reign of terror, but a continuation of that peace and good order with which we are blessed, and above all others his arm is ready for their defense, at the sacrifice, if need be, of life.

It is an insult and libel to insinuate that he has any sympathy with agrarianism, or any of the other wild theories entertained by the evil spirits who for months made Paris a pandemonium on earth. Loving and enjoying liberty at home, and hoping and praying for the elevation and enfranchisement of the oppressed of all lands, he has intelligence enough to perceive that these pretended friends of freedom have only the empty cloak of liberty thrown loosely over their shoulders, that under it they may strike the more effectively at the most sacred and valuable rights of humanity. He is thoughtful and considerate enough to discriminate between their utterances and their doings. He hears them shout "Liberty!" and establish the most grinding despotism; "Fraternity!" while their hands are red with the blood of innocence; and "Vive la Republique!" whilst their guns are thundering from the closed gates of the capital against the only organized power that represents the will of the nation. He recognizes in them the offscourings of Europe organized into a besotted mob making relentless war on intelligence, virtue, property, life, and liberty, and he unites with all good men in thanking God for its overthrow.

If under our Government, where liberty is upheld and sustained by law, where life, property, and individual freedom are secured to all, there be any who are wild or wicked enough to defend those whose only idea of the value of human life is that they may destroy all who oppose them; of property, that they may steal what others have labored to secure; and of liberty, unrestrained license to do whatever their wicked hearts may indicate—if there be such among us, they are not to be found in the ranks of our true American workingmen.

In this fair land, where wealth and the highest honors of the State are alike open to men of all ranks, and are, indeed, shared today by men who have arisen by the might of their own unaided energy and intelligence, there can be no sympathy for doctrines and wild theories that would overturn the firm foundations of all society, and, if successful, destroy the very class in whose pretended interest it is undertaken.

In the English House of Lords a motion expressing regret that Queen Victoria had been advised to sign the Treaty of Washington was yesterday defeated, after considerable debate, without a division. The Tory party is attempting to make capital by representing that the treaty is humiliating to British pride, but this attempt has met with very limited success, and all fair-minded Englishmen are well satisfied with the adjustment of an old and irritating quarrel.

NOTICES.

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WHEREAS, The summer season is already well advanced; and,
WHEREAS, Our stock of Fine Clothing is still perfectly enormous; and,
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WHEREAS, All our goods must be disposed of, it being against our principle to have any old stock;

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PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the Police force have been instructed to rigidly enforce the ordinance prohibiting the firing of crackers, squibs, chasers, rockets, and other fireworks, and the firing off of guns, pistols, and other firearms on the coming 4th of July. Parents, guardians, and others, the heads of families, are earnestly requested to co-operate with the officers in this respect, so that the good order and quiet of the city may be maintained, and casualty by fire in a great measure avoided.

By order of the Mayor.

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
6 29 4t Chief of Police.

DRAMATIC SKETCHES.—NO. 7.

THE SUPE.

"Supe!"...Magic sound. It brings it all back,—all the delight and wonder of the play-house in those early times when even the supe got a share of the glory. The supe has been chaffed from time immemorial, but always playfully, and it would be hard to find a retired theatre-goer who does not read or hear the old name without a comical, mournful interest. The supe is the man who never speaks from the stage, except in company with other men. Speaking by the card, there is no such thing as a supe. "Trained *corps* of supernumeraries" there are, but a single supe is like an individual atom—his only value is in conjunction with other atoms. Behind the scenes these atoms are technically termed "shouters." They make the mobs,—the patriots who raise or knock the pins from under a dynasty by combined yet simple expression. And they know about as much as mobs do generally We have heard Mr. Murdoch tell of a choice lot of patriots which he was leading in some piece or other, who had with infinite care been drilled to make certain exclamations in a set order. But brains to adapt themselves to a situation they had not. Murdoch made an inadvertent transposition of his own lines, and the following short but emphatic dialogue was the result:—

Hero—Would ye be slaves?

Shouters—We would! we would!

Hero (finding it too late to cry back, and trusting to luck)—Would you be free men?

Shouters—We'd die first!

Such is the supe.

Who is there who has not found an army in a second-class theatre more entertaining than the funniest farce? The wonder has always been how it was possible to turn out such a set of scarecrows, and how with such an incubus ever upon it the illusion could be at all sustained. If audiences were themselves better informed, the spectacle presented by the supers would be even more ludicrous to them than it is. The dresses are worn with very little alteration in numbers of pieces differing widely in time and place. The Scotch dress is so distinctive that the average sight-seer grasps its peculiarities with little trouble, and so of a few others; but very often the auditor knows very little more of what is the proper thing for the matter in hand than the super himself.

Where does the supe come from? What is the inducement for him to make a zany of himself? Hard questions. Sometimes, certainly, he is ambitious to become an actor, and knows no other way than to begin in the very humblest capacity. And while here it may be said that some distinguished players have in fact risen from this insignificant place into enviable positions. John R. Scott always boasted that he did. William Goodall, who made such a sensation at Barnum's Museum years ago in the *Drunkard*, was a super only a few months before he made his great hit. Not only such cases, however, but these who even graduate into the ranks of the "utility," are extravagantly exceptional. The matter is a riddle from this point of view. In the cases of ninety-nine out of a hundred there is not only no ambition, but there is, further, an ignorance of everything relating in any possible way to the drama, and an utter indifference to acquiring any knowledge on the subject.

Regarding the inducement we are still more in the dark. What inducement, put concretely and on a scale generally adopted by the theatres of the United States, is twenty-five cents a night, or a dollar and a half a week! For this munificent sum the supe submits to an amount of discomfort and bullying that would be dear at forty-nine dollars a month. He cannot be said to be driven into a theatre as into a gold mine. Even his dollar and a half he does not pocket free of duty, as we shall presently explain. Not ambitious (of too low an order, as a rule, to know what ambition is) and decidedly not enriched by his diluted share of professional life, how and why the supe exists must remain one of the unsolved problems. Actors have tried to answer it from the beginning, but always without success.

A somewhat important person in a dramatic company is an individual with the semi official title of "Captain of the Supers." He is usually an actor in a small way, but his captaincy is not determined by his abilities in this regard, but by his powers of command. He has the roughest sort of material to deal with, and it is necessary he should be a person with energy and firmness. It is his business to drill the supes in their evening's work, to get the required dresses from the wardrobe and to see that they are safely returned, and to look after his uncouth forces while on the stage and off it. In furtherance of this latter duty he has in the first place to see that they do what they should (as nearly as it is in their nature to), and in the second, that they do *not* do what they would if they were not closely looked after. In the better theatres there is a room especially devoted to the supes, to which a standing order remands them whenever they are not needed on the stage. In default of such provision the stage, during the performance of a heavy piece, is apt to be in a state of tumult and confusion. The supes, of course, do not attend rehearsals. Their revenues from the theatre do not permit them to rely upon such incomes exclusively for support, and they have, or are supposed to have, other business in the daytime. The captain rehearses for them. The stage manager or prompter tells him, as the piece proceeds, how many men he wants on scenes specified, and what they are to do. These directions he details to his force at night, rehearsing them on the stage between acts in the important movements. The captain doesn't get much credit from the public for his work, and as he must make it up somehow, he takes it out of the supe. That forlorn creature, by his articles of engagement, agrees to pay the captain for his services a certain amount a week, sometimes a night's wages, sometimes more or less. The management sanctions this, as it is found to be about the best way of running the department. The captain is in addition paid the salary of "responsible utility"—about $15 a week—and it often happens during a tragedy season, when an extra force of supernumeraries is required, that he makes as much money as the principal actors.

Sometimes the humble supe's position has been assumed by youngsters on a lark, or desirous of investigating the hidden recesses of the theatre. A few years ago this was done on East in a rather extraordinary manner. No less distinguished persons than a party of Harvard students made application to the Boston Theatre, and were employed by the captain with ravening eagerness. Never since the keel of the "Boston" was laid had such fine figures of men offered themselves for these elevated posts. Cambridge is within easy distance of the city, and the ruse was kept up until some of the college authorities, happening to visit the theatre, discovered our young adventurers despite their elaborate disguises, and suppressed their notions of practical humor in a summary manner. The captain did not know until the finale occurred that he had been entertaining angels unaware.

Lowly hung as the super is in the dramatic gallery, there are recognized grades of excellence even in his poor sphere. At the bottom of the ladder we find the supe engaged in very simple duties. To roll under a green baize carpet, simulating the raging of the angry main, is a favorite commencement of his apprenticeship. His graduation thence is laborious and slow. Half-way up, perhaps, stands the spear business. When a man can carry a spear there is a tolerable confidence reposed in him. Finally, if he has talent, he is permitted to carry a banner. This is the crown of a supe's career. To keep the S. P. Q. R side turned to the audience, to raise and depress it at the right time and to hold it gracefully when at rest,—there is nothing beyond this; what should there be?

But the real glory of the supe seems to have departed. The simple tastes of this generation are too much for him. What chance has the supe of other days in *Birth*, and *Caste*, and *School*, and all that sickly crew? *Ours* gave him, in its military procession, a splendid opportunity, but one swallow do s not make a summer. The supe thinks the present generation is weak-kneed and broken-backed in its dramatic tastes. Booth is the only man who acts the old-fashioned tragedy now-a-days, and he can't keep the whole supernumerary profession in engagements. The younger tragedians, Adams, Barrett, and the like, play only their ridiculous sentimental pieces, wherein the genuine supe has positively no chance to disport. The Irish drama has gone to the dogs, too. Barney is in Ireland, and nobody knows when he will come back. Burlesque and sensation give the girls a fine chance, but sink the supe lower than ever. *Richard III* or *Macbeth* is his idea of a dramatic entertainment. Put him into dirty white tights that show his bow legs in all their native elegance, drape round him a toga that makes him look like a suicidal butcher, and bind with the consul's or senator's wreath his lanky soap-locks, and the Supe, as he always was and will be, stands confessed. But put him in store clothes and you ruin him. Tragedy is his forte; "pantaloon" pieces are his undoing.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE MENNERCHOR GARDEN, northeast corner of Coates and Franklin streets, the first of the series of grand instrumental concerts, under the direction of Mr. Carl Sentz, will be given this evening. The programme for the occasion will be as follows:—

PART I.

Preussicher Landwehr Marsch.....Heinsdorf
Overture—Dichter und Bauer.....Suppe
Waltz—Marien.....Guugl
Selection—Faust.....Gounod
Saratoga.....Paul Sentz

PART II.

Overture—Die Stumme.....Auber
Serenade for Flute and Horn.....Titl
Galop—Columbanus.....Pariow
Selection—Un Ballo in Maschera.....Verdi
March—Potpourri.....Bach

PART III.

Overture—Flotte Bursche.....Suppe
Waltz—Wein, Weib und Gesang.....Strauss
Unser Vaterland (our country).....Ungar
Polka—Klein und Niedlich.....Faust
Finale.

From this date a concert will be given every evening until September 8, and the Mennerchor Garden will undoubtedly become a most popular place of resort during the warm nights of summer. The musical selections will be of a high grade of excellence, and the efforts of the managers will be directed to making the entertainments as enjoyable as possible. In order to prevent the intrusion of undesirable characters, only season tickets or single tickets in packages will be sold. The price of season tickets will be $5, and of packages containing four tickets, $1.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a *fac-simile* wax model of the double-headed baby is now on exhibition.

This evening there will be a performance of the spectacular drama of *The Sea of Ice*. A matinee will be given to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL.—If you *will* drink, why not drink the best liquors? After all the talk about adulterated liquors there, are places yet in Philadelphia where a pure article is sold, and the beautifully fitted up saloon of I. T. Sharp, at No. 29 South Eleventh street, is one of them. Here, of all other places, can a thirsting and perspiring public find relief. Mr. Sharb will serve you up, in a way that is perfectly irresistible, the charming sherry cobbler, the delicious mint julep, and the cool and refreshing lemonade. If you ask for a glass of good brandy for the stomach's sake, You will get it. Do you wish a glass of delicate flavored wine? that also will be served. Name anything in the drinking line and you will be accommodated. The attendants are courteous; you drink before marble-top counters, cut-glass tumblers, beautiful mirrors; and to these surroundings alone is the value of a drink heightened Mr. Sharp also has on hand a fine lot of excellent cigars. Call upon him and see if we exaggerate.

AT THE SEA-SIDE.—The Columbia House at Cape May, New Jersey, opened on the 22d of June, and again by George J. Bolton, who is also the proprietor of Bolton's Hotel of Harrisburg, and the Washington, on Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

It is well known that this established and popular house has the finest shade and the best bathing beach to be found at Cape May.

The music, employes, and every appointment of the establishment will be selected and arranged with more than usual care this season.

There are several fine cottages connected with the Columbia, with excellent rooms and ocean views. Also good stabling and carriage houses.

The long experience which Mr. Bolton has had in the hotel business and his many successful seasons at the capes warrant us in recommending the Columbia to the readers of the TELEGRAPH.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MARRIED.

HEIM—BOLLNER.—On the 4th instant, at the house of the bride's brother, No. 2644 Orkney street, by the Rev. Charles W. Duane, rector of Zion Church, Mr. FREDERICK HEIM to Miss ANNA BOLLNER, all of Philadelphia.

KRAMER—SWAIN.—On the 28th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Darborow, LEWIS R. KRAMER to Miss LOUISA ANNA SWAIN, both of this city.

DIED.

HOUSEMAN.—On the 30th June, DANIEL HOUSEMAN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1017 South Second street, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Services and interment at Old Swede's. **

MCCANN.—On the 29th June, WILLIAM, son of Thomas and Mary McCann, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 2417 Factory street, below Spruce.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On the 28th inst., ELLA, daughter of Frank and Sallie McLaughlin, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3807 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. $$

PALMER.—On the 27th instant, JACOB PALMER, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Kensington Lodge, No 211, and Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91 A. Y. M., and Elm Tree Council, No. 26, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1119 Marlborough street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services in the Kensington M. E Church.

POWELL.—On the 30th June, MARY HUDSON, wife of Thomas Powell.

Due notice of the funeral. **

SCHOALES.—On the 29th June, CATHARINE, wife of Michael Schoales, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1728 North Ninth street.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Temple, RICHMOND Street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 1st, at 3 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, JACOB PALMER.

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.

N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed. $$

MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY.—PUBLIC ATTention of late has been more than ever directed to MOUNT MORIAH, THE GREAT RURAL CEMETERY, by far the most extensive near Philadelphia.

Its admirable location, beauty of scenery, ease of access, nearness to the city, and yet entire safety from disturbance from opening of streets, have recommended it to thousands who have selected there the last resting-place for their families.

The elegant and costly monuments, inclosures, and improvements seen everywhere by going over its immense area are proofs of its unprecedented growth and great superiority in the estimation of all who have examined its advantages as a place of burial. The Walnut street cars carry passengers near the entrance.

Office at the entrance, where all business is transacted. 6 29 8t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst., and reopened on Thursday, July 20.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 17th of July next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 28th inst.

All payable at this office.

All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

6 21 wfm1m Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1871.

The semi-annual interest due on City Loans JULY 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

6 29 4t City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1871.

City Loans maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after 1st day of JULY next, interest ceasing from that date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

6 29 4t City Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE—OFFICE OF HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1871.

A dividend of (50c.) FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on and after the 10th of July. The books will be closed on the 6th and reopened on the 17th of July next.

The transfer office is removed from "Anthracite Buildings," WALNUT Street, to No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street.

A. L. TALCOTT,

6 30 12t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ NINETY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at No. 1105 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place, at 5 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1871. 6 27 6t*

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The Transfer Books of these Companies will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on July 8.

All assents to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed.

6 24 10t SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

BARTLETT,

2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,

No. 124 South SECOND Street.

YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm1 No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

IS NOW CLOSING OUT HIS

Summer Stock

At a Great Reduction in Prices at

No. 1129 CHESNUT Street,

BEFORE REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,

No. 1105 CHESNUT St.

LINEN AND WHITE SUITS

AT A

Great Sacrifice.

6 30 fsm6t

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1 75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 3 tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James ... ...ers
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

John Wanamaker.

PRESIDENT,

GEORGE W. HILL.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEORGE NUGENT.

ACTUARY,

JOHN G. SIMS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

JOHN S. WILSON.

5 19 fmw3m

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.

FOUNTAINS, VASES,

STATUARY, RAILINGS,

IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,

STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK,

HYATT'S

PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,

Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. [6 15 1m

BAKER ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment o

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,

Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 1mrp

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

New and Attractive Route

FOR

SUMMER TOURISTS

To Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Auburn, Watkins Glen, Buffalo, Rochester, NIAGARA FALLS, the Great Lakes and the West.

Also, to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and the Switchback, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming, and Susquehanna Valleys.

The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied Scenery of the LEHIGH, WYOMING, and SUSQUEHANNA VALLEYS, offering Luxurious Cars, Magnificent Scenery, Excellent Hotels, and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.

SIX DAILY THROUGH TRAINS,

At 7·35 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 2 P. M., 3·20 P. M., 4·00 and 5·15 P. M. (Sundays excepted),

FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,

Corner of Berks and American Sts.

7·35 A. M. Train delivers Passengers at Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, the same evening.

Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK STATE, and the WEST, may be obtained at office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Local and Through Tickets sold and Baggage checked to principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street. 6 30 1m

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

TO THE GRAND

OCEAN REGATTA

AT CAPE MAY,

On TUESDAY, the FOURTH OF JULY,

VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD, BY

EXTRA TRAIN.

Fare for the Excursion.....$2·00

Leave Market Street (Upper Ferry) at 6·00 A. M.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 4.

This Regatta promises to be the most attractive of any that has ever taken place on our American waters. The finest fleets and fastest vessels of this country are entered, and competition for the valuable prizes offered is anticipated by the numerous foreign yachts now visiting our shores.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Sold by the regular trains on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, good to return on Wednesday, July 5,

FARE, $5·00. (6 29 4t

FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE

Sea Shore,

Via Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Excursion Tickets

WILL BE ISSUED ON TUESDAY, JULY 4,

For Atlantic City, at.....$2·00

Leaving Vine Street Ferry at.....8·00 A. M.

Leaving Atlantic City at.....4·35 P. M.

Arriving in Philadelphia in time for the display of fireworks on Broad street.

6 28 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroads.

FOURTH OF JULY

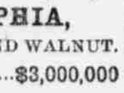
Excursion for New York.

Excursion Tickets, $4 for the Round Trip.

Will be sold from Philadelphia for all Trains of 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of July, good only to return from New York July 4th or 5th.

J. W. GORE,

6 29 3t General Ticket Agent.



FOR CAPE MAY.—THE NEW AND elegant steamer SUE, Captain Veasey, will leave ARCH STREET WHARF, on Thursday and Saturday mornings, June 29 and July 1, at 8½ o'clock, returning on Friday and Sunday. The SUE has handsome state room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of her passengers. Fare, including carriage hire, $2·50; Children, $1·50; Servants, $1·75. The SUE will make an extra trip on Monday, leaving Arch Street Wharf at 10 o'clock, and return on Wednesday. G. H. HUDDELL,

C. TAGGART.

6 27 5t Office, 48 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE GRAND REGATTA AT CAPE MAY ON THE 4TH OF JULY.

The new and elegant steamer SUE will make an excursion trip on MONDAY, July 3, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M., and returning on Wednesday morning at 7·45. Excursion tickets, good to return on Wednesday.....$4

Each way.....$2·25

On the 4th of July the SUE will accompany the race of the yacht squadron, having been engaged by the committee for that purpose. Tickets for this occasion, $2·50, can be had at the Continental Hotel, Girard House, Washington House and St. Cloud, and at the office, No. 48 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

A limited number will only be sold.

G. H. HUDDELL,

6 27 5t CALVIN TAGGART.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Excursion Tickets will be sold from Philadelphia to all stations on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Branches, July 1, 2, 3, and 4, good for the return trip from July 1 to 8, 1871, inclusive. 6 29 3t

RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

GRAND RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

July 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th.

Excursion Tickets will be sold from Philadelphia on the above days, good to return on or before the 10th inst. $4 for the round trip.

Trains leave Walnut Street Wharf, via Camden and Burlington County and New Jersey Southern Railroads, at 7 A. M., 2·30 and 4 P. M. for Long Branch. Return Trains leave Long Branch for Philadelphia at 7·05 and 8·38 A. M., and 6·28 P. M.

Tickets can be procured at the office, No. 838 Chesnut street, or at the wharf before departure of trains. J. W. GORE,

6 29 3trp General Ticket Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE STEAMSHIP PIONEER, running between this port and Wilmington, N. C., will be withdrawn for repairs on the completion of her present voyage. Due notice will be given when she is ready to resume her place on the line.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent.

6 27 8t Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL

Is now open for the reception of guests.

Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address

EVAN ROBERTS,

SUPERINTENDENT,

6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,

6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to

M. BEIDLER,

6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

Capacity, 1200.

OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.

Terms:—$4·50 per day. $28·00 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY,

6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to

ATLANTIC CITY

that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS are now in operation.

MCKIBBIN & MCGRATH.

JERE MCKIBBIN.
A. G. MCGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.

6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL AND THE OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.

GEORGE W. HINKLE,

6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eod1m

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.

6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY, EVARD HOUSE, PRIVATE Boarding House. Large Airy Rooms. Croquet ground attached. Plenty of shade. Terms, $12 per week. J. G. SHAFFER, Proprietor,

6 27 2m (Formerly of the Sea View).

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

J. G. SCHAFER, FORMERLY OF THE Sea View House, has leased and refitted the EVARD HOUSE, first house above the Ashland, Atlantic City, Pennsylvania avenue, above Atlantic avenue, and it is now open for guests. 6 29 1m

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. E. G. BELKNAP,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address

ROBERTS HAW & PALMER,

6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.

6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.

J. KEIM,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.

6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.

6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

JACOB R. SACKETT,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open for the reception of guests.

JACOB R. SACKETT,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE ATLANTIC CITY,

Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.

6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16eod1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City.

6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open for the season.

6 29 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.

6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.

6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Is now open for the reception of guests. No bar.

6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

6 16 1m M. C. BRODIE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

RIVELL'S

Great Oyster Bay,

Corner of Atlantic and South Carolina avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.

First-class Bar. 6 29 2m

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,

6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

DOUGHTY'S HOTEL, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, ATLANTIC CITY a new and elegant hotel, is now open J. R. DOUGHTY, Proprietor. 6 29 1m

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ROBERT GAUFF, JOSEPH B. COLE, Proprietors. 6 29 1m

ATLANTIC CITY.—SEASIDE HOUSE IS NOW open. Fine stabling for horses. EVANS & HARVEY, Proprietors. 6 29 1m

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,

AT THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

M. R. D. KRAMER,

Proprietor of the Allen House, has opened the above beautiful and commodious Summer Resort for the season. Board at reasonable rates.

Eight trains to and from New York, and six to and from Philadelphia daily. Boats to hire, carriages, saddle horses, etc. 6 29 1mrp

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.—JUNE 1, 1871:—

MANSION HOUSE.—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL.—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.

MANSION HOUSE.—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

MT. CARMEL HOUSE.—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.

WHITE HOUSE.—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.

CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE.—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.

MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY.—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.

LITIZ SPRINGS.—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.

HYGEIAN HOME.—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county).—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.

EPHRATA SPRINGS.—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL.—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.

PROSPECT TERRACE.—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.

SPRING MILL HEIGHTS.—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.

DOUTY HOUSE.—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOUSE, BEESLEY'S POINT, N. J.

This popular Sea-side Resort affords to those seeking health and pleasure the greatest privileges for gunning, fishing, boating, and still-water bathing to be found on the Jersey coast.

Also, a yacht is provided to carry guests to the surf, free of charge, for sea bathing.

SAMUEL PEACOCK, Proprietor.

Address Beesley's Point Post Office, Cape May county, N. J. 6 26 1m

HOTEL, CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK, Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.

Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.

6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING. NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address

6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

CAPE MAY.—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL at this celebrated resort is now open, having been newly furnished and otherwise greatly improved. Terms, $2 50 per day, or $15 per week. Good Stabling. For rooms, etc., address

6 29 6w T. L. CLIFFORD & CO.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., is now oden for the reception of guests. Accommodation for 100.

A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

House 80 feet from the surf. 6 10 tf

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address

J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,

H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY.

LOVE OF CHILDREN.

From the London Saturday Review.

Of all the qualities for which a human being can be admired, perhaps there is none that strikes us as more thoroughly amiable than a love of children. If it were possible to construct a moral saccharometer for measuring the degree of inherent sweetness in a man's nature, we should probably discover that it varied almost directly as the sympathy which he felt for very young infants. Human beings have—fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be—developed no peculiarity more decisively as civilization advances than a power of concealing their feelings. Bitter experience has taught them to be scrupulously reticent in the matter of infants. Were it not for that circumstance, we might obtain a very fair estimate of the amiable propensities existing in various persons by presenting to them a baby under six months old, and observing how they were affected by it. The most sensitive would have their benevolent affections raised to boiling-point, whilst the more stolid would sink far below zero. And yet, admitting this as a fact of experience, we may perhaps ask without offense whether there is any justification for the sentiment on grounds of pure reason. Why should we be called upon to love a small lump of fat and gristle with an infinitesimal infusion of soul rather than a fully developed human being? Some people might answer that a child is more innocent than a grown-up man. In one sense of the word this is undoubtedly true, but it is the sense in which innocence ceases to be a recommendation. We do not admire an idiot because he has not maintained any theories destructive of all genuine religion, or even a rich man because he has not shown any marked propensity to steal. Innocence is good in so far as it implies a resolute resistance to temptation; but if the innocent person is altogether beyond the reach of any temptation, he so far ceases to be interesting. A baby has not shown a marked propensity for spirituous liquors; but then it has been reduced to a Hobson's choice in regard to its consumption of food; it has not displayed homicidal tendencies, but it has abstained from committing murder for the best of all possible reasons. To love any one for a pure negative, for not being malevolent when he or she is equally free from benevolence, seems to imply a palpably erroneous inference. And therefore, so far as the sentiment is to be estimated by its accordance with reason, the baby-hater would seem to have just as good a justification as the baby-lover, and the only sensible frame of mind would appear to be a complete indifference to these rough draughts of humanity. We should wait till the features become more pronounced, and till we can tell whether the soft mass of breathing and moving flesh and blood is more likely to develop into a Nero or a St. Paul.

Another form of the argument is, that we ought to be more affected by the sight of infant suffering. That we are in fact more easily moved is undeniable; the sight of a starving child, or even of a child afflicted by some purely trifling sorrow, is undoubtedly more affecting than that of a grown-up man suffering far more serious calamity. And yet again we must ask whether this sentiment can be justified in cold blood? A child, it is said, has done nothing to deserve the agonies of hunger under which it is suffering. But who can say whether a grown-up man deserves the pain a bit more fully? Take an unlucky pauper, gradually sinking under ill-treatment till he becomes the subject of a sensation paragraph in the newspapers. Why should we care for him less than for one of the wretched infants who are gradually put out of the way in a baby-farming establishment? He deserves it, it may be said; but how? Was he ever brought up to understand the duty he owes to mankind? Was he ever brought up to be industrious, or prudent, or independent? So far as we can tell, he is the victim of external circumstance just as much as the helpless infant which perishes before it has had the opportunities of learning which have never come to its elders. Why should we be less moved when the tragedy has been protracted over sixty years, instead of being acted within a tenth part of the same number of months? If anything, our sympathies should be due rather to the victim of defective social arrangements who has suffered longest and been most fully conscious of his misery. Yet, as a fact, most people would feel far more deeply moved, and we should generally admit that they ought to be more deeply moved, by the story of tortures inflicted upon helpless infants than by that of much greater tortures inflicted upon adults who in all but name are equally helpless for all practical purposes. If it is amiable to feel more strongly in proportion to the degree in which a sufferer is incapable of sharing our thoughts and responsibilities, why should we draw the line at infants? The range which we give to our sympathies seems to be strangely capricious. Sensible people are fond of a child as soon as it begins to talk intelligibly, but do not care much for children who are below or much above that limit. A boy of ten or eleven is a noxious being in the eyes of many who are profoundly affected by the sight of a child just able to totter about on uncertain limbs. More amiable people go a little further, and are fond even of an infant in arms; but then, for the most part, they draw a hard and fast line between children and monkeys. Why, if we are profoundly touched by the attempts of a child to imitate grown-up people, by the

> Fragments of his dream of human life,
> Shaped by himself with newly-learned art,

should we be simply disgusted when our poor relations try to do the same thing? A monkey, with a grotesque appearance of being little lower than a negro, fills many benevolent people with intense repugnance; the infant, who has yet developed scarcely any faculties that it does not possess in common with the lower animals, affects them to tears by similar indications of nascent intellect. Sympathy does not seem to increase in any intelligible ratio to the resemblance of its object to ourselves. We are delighted with a baby because it is like us; we are disgusted with a monkey because it is like us in a slightly inferior degree; and we are pleased again with a dog because it shows some traces of an intellect such as our own, though at a still more remote distance. How are we to discover a formula which will account for these vagaries of feeling, and show why the successive terms of a continuous series produce alternately loathing and delight?

We might possibly, if it were worth while, suggest some reasons for the phenomenon; but there is at least one which will scarcely bear inspection. We are not biassed by the intrinsic merits of the animal. Lord Palmerston produced much scandal and a good deal of amusement by promulgating the heretical theory that all people are born good. Without discussing the theological bearings of this doctrine, we may at least say that it will hardly bear inspection from a scientific point of view. Rudimentary vices are as conspicuous in little children as rudimentary virtues. Let anybody observe candidly a child of two or three years old. There is scarcely any defect which it would not be possible for an unprejudiced person to discover. Such a child may be benovelent, courageous, and conscientious according to its little lights. But certainly it is also very apt to be sensual, selfish, and spiteful, and to show these qualities with a frankness which generally disappears in later life. It is greedy without blushing; it will appropriate the belongings of its little brothers and sisters with the utmost coolness; and it will tell lies as soon as it begins to discover what is the use of language. Painters generally please themselves by portraying infant saints and martyrs; but if they were anxious to indulge in realistic representations they would have no trouble in finding models for infant Judases, Cains, or Sapphiras. We generally excuse the misdeeds on the ground that our infant darlings know no better; but, if we insisted on strict impartiality, the same argument would take all the merit out of their virtues. Children, indeed, sometimes develop the failings of an advanced civilization with a precocity which is rather amusing. Thackeray, than whom nobody was a greater lover of children, somewhere relates an instructive anecdote. Half-a-dozen children are playing with a puppy, and manufacturing mud-pies. To them enters a companion, and exclaims, "Mary Jane, your sister has found a penny." Straightway the puppy is put down as if it were so much dross, the mud-pies are abandoned, and the little band of courtiers gathers round the infant millionaire and accompanies her to the apple-stall. Were not these infants in course of preparation—if only the Fates were propitious—to appear in some future Book of Snobs?

SMALL-POX IN NEW JERSEY.

An Alarming State of Affairs in Orange—A Sensation in Newark.

In the pretty town of Orange, five miles distant from Newark, the absorbing topic of conversation just now is small-pox and its alarming spread in the place. As in Newark, there is a law requiring all persons stricken down with the disease to be reported by the physician to the health authorities, but as in Newark, they do as they please, and they don't please to report. The cases that are reported are entered in a book, and this is kept under lock and key from the lynx-eyed newspaper reporters, lest they might publish the facts and do what the board does not do—give people proper warning as to the locality of the disease, and how to avoid coming in contact with it. As it is people are in an indescribable state of dread, imagining that matters are ten times worse than is really the case.

The town authorities of West Orange are taking great pains to keep the disease from spreading in their limits. A hospital has been provided, and vaccination provided for and ordered in every proper case.

Newark, too, is still agitated about the epidemic. Yesterday one Patrick Murphy turned up in the office of the Overseer of the Poor in quest of alms. At a glance it was discovered that he was covered with small-pox sores. He stated that he had come from Belleville in a horse-car crowded with people, and that he was in search of a doctor. He further stated that a week ago he emigrated to New Jersey from New York. He was promptly removed to the Small-pox Hospital and his companions marched back to the metropolis. The greatest anxiety is felt in Newark and Belleville to know which car it was they rode in.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due July 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed for one month from the 16th inst.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1871. [6 17 1m
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State.
FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

The Interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.

The Interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only.
6 17 30t NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1871.

The interest which will become due upon Stock of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive of July, proximo.
ERASTUS N. BATES,
6 17 1m State Treasurer.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ JOUVEN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 centsper bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 913 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 12

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes,

The First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad
COMPANY.

They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 25,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the Northwest, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of U. S. Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange, free of express charges, at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York or Washington,
3 27mwf

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD MORTGAGE
BOTH IN ONE.
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $12,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.
Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 20 mthsalm

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.
Free from all Taxes.
Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) RICHMOND, VA.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE
Sale Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE
TRUSTEES.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors
Is now called to the
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS
RAILROAD COMPANY.
7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS
AND
MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
On a Completed Road,
Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, New York.
For sale in Philadelphia by
De Haven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 21 swst

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
Constituting the
United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

The Six Per Cent. Loan
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Penna.,
Has been made by
ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
A Legal Investment
For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.
A limited amount is still for sale at
85
AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY
P. S. PETERSON & CO.
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Offer very superior advantages to parties desiring the safest and most profitable reinvestment of

JULY DIVIDENDS,

Or other surplus funds. These bonds are based upon

1ST—THE BEST LOCATION in the South for a largely paying road.

2D—ONE OF THE STRONGEST RAILROAD COMPANIES in the country, the list of leading stockholders embracing Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., L. VON HOFFMAN & Co., JAMES H. BANKER, HARRISON DURREE, JOHN STEWARD, and other well-known capitalists.

3D—THE EXPENDITURE, by the stockholders, of nearly TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of their own funds in the construction of the line, before offering bonds for sale. To thirds of the entire line is already built.

4TH—STATE AID, from Louisiana, to the amount of more than eight million dollars. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now offered are only in the denomination of $1000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired. Price, 90, and accrued interest from May 1.

One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than seventy-seven per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

Of whom full information concerning the Company and the road can be obtained.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
Banker and Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R.R. Company,
6 27 No. 23 NASSAU Street, N. Y.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
265 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Stocks and Bonds,
Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 1 SOUTH THIRD STREET
5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DRAW EXCHANGE ON
Drexel, Harjes & Co.,
PARIS,
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 22 thstu1m No. 34 South THIRD Street.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 13

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a cerificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.
5 Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M.
Nemesis, Thursday, July 13, at 2 P. M
City of London, Saturday, July 15, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for five months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates.
Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
No. 204 *WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, July 11, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, July —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 1, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on ——, July —, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington ——, July —.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, S. C.—PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will leave Second wharf, on Thursday, July 6, at 3 P. M., noon, from the North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading given to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. CO[illegible], Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
for all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FLORIDA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
NEW SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871, for building a One and One Half (1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court House (Va.) National Cemetery.
Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited.
Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.
Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.
The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.
Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
6 14 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—In the matter of THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.—IN BANKRUPTCY:—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to it, or to its use, are forbidden by law.
A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Montgomery, in said District, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of LAWRENCE WORRALL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT W. HEALY,
United States Marshal, Messenger.
Office of United States Marshal, Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1871. 6 17 1m

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Eliza Marshall, by her next friend, etc., vs. Payson A. Marshall.—In divorce, December term, 1870, No. 27. To Payson A. Marshall, respondent—Sir:—Please nonce that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce, a v. m., should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, July 8, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JAMES V. McDONOUGH,
6 20 J 1 3 6 Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE ALTER, administratrix of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 121 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
GEORGE M. CONARROE,
6 22 fmw 5t Auditor.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.
On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.
The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Kwansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.
Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.
7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.
2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·30 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.
4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.
Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.
Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.
Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·39 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·22 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·55 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·05 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
" " Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.
Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.
Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.
Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24.
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.
On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6¼ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.
May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave—
Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·45 and 10·25 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·25 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.
On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FOR CAPE MAY.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.
Leave Philadelphia (foot of MARKET Street, upper ferry):—
9·00 a. m., Morning Express, due 12 10 p. m.
3·15 p. m., Mail and Passenger, due 7·12 p. m.
4·00 p. m., Fast Line, due 6 37 p. m.
SUNDAY MAIL AT 7·30 A. M.
Returning trains leave Cape May as follows:—
6 30 a. m., Mail; 9 a. m., Fast Line; 5 p. m., Express.
Sunday Mail at 5 p. m.
FOR MILVILLE, VINELAND, ETC.
8 a. m., 9 a. m., 3·15 p. m., and 3·30 p. m., for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and Way Stations, 8·00 a. m. and 3 30 p. m.
Woodbury Accommodation, 11·45 a. m.
Clayton Accommodation, 5·45 p. m.
Annual and Season Tickets for Cape May, at reduced rates, for sale at the office of the Treasurer, Camden, N. J.
Coupon Excursion and regular Tickets for Cape May at ticket offices, foot of MARKET Street, Philadelphia, No. 838 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 4900 MAIN Street, Germantown, Pa.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
June 5, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—
TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	4·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	7·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A NOVEL LOCOMOTIVE.

The New Narrow Gauge Engines Now Building at the Baldwin Works—The New Theory Successful.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of M. Baird & Co., of this city, are now building some narrow gauge locomotives for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, on the new principle of the very narrow three-foot gauge. The first of these engines has just been completed, and is now at the works from, whence it will be forwarded in a few days to its final destination. It is called the Montana, and is the first locomotive of narrow gauge for general passenger or freight service ever built in this country. Its completion signalizes the "new departure" in railway practice, and consequently great interest is naturally attached to it.

The engine is six-wheeled, four of the wheels, forty inches in diameter, being coupled as drivers, and one pair of leading wheels in front having a swing bolster and radius bar, forming what is known as a "pony truck." This arrangement enables the engine to pass short curves readily, as the rigid wheel base is only six feet three inches. The general plan is similar to that of ordinary full gauge locomotives. The cylinders are outside and placed horizontally, and are nine inches in diameter by sixteen inches stroke. Its total weight in running order is 25,300 pounds, of which 20,500 are carried on the four driving-wheels and so are available for adhesion. A four-wheeled tender, having a water capacity of 500 gallons and a coal capacity of about one and one half tons, is attached.

The proportion of driving-wheels relatively to the stroke of piston admits of a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour, with a facility equal to that on the full gauge.

In addition to this, two other locomotives of the same gauge are now finishing for the same road, which are intended for freight service exclusively. They have each three pairs of drivers and a pony truck.

As an evidence of the great interest now prevailing on the narrow gauge question, as well as of the great business connections and prominent standing of this Philadelphia manufacturing firm, this establishment now holds contracts to furnish locomotives for quite a number of narrow gauge roads both in this country and Canada. The firm also receive by every mail letters and inquiries for information on the subject from all parts of the United States, from Mexico, from the British Possessions, from South America, and from Americans residing in India and China.

WEST LAUREL HILL—A BEAUTIFUL TOMB.—This new cemetery is situated on the west bank of the Schuylkil river, and from the plateau, which is 225 feet above the water, a commanding view extending for miles both up and down the valley is obtained. The cemetery grounds comprise 110 acres, bounded on the west by Belmont avenue; and as the entrance gate is only four miles from Market Street Bridge, it is easily accessible by this the finest avenue of the city.

A ride through this newly laid out place forms a pleasing extension of a drive through the park, and the vistas here obtained are so superior to any in the latter that it has already attracted several of our artists to paint its beauties. Nature seems to have designed it for the especial purpose to which it is now appropriated, and it has had the care of the founder of Laurel Hill in the development of its charms by landscape adornment. Besides the elevated plateau already referred to, its hillsides afford admirable locations for vaults. These, when built into the bank, give an opportunity for horizontal tombs, and thus at the same or less outlay a greater effect can be secured with one ornamental front than it upon level ground, where it is necessary to adorn all four sides.

A capacious receiving vault has lately been built for the company by Messrs. John Comber & Co., who have the extensive granite and flagstone yard at Twenty-second and Chesnut.

A slight description of this tomb may be of interest, as it is unique and worthy of commendation from its thorough construction and facilities.

It is a bank vault, 30 feet square, with an Egyptian facade of blue Quincy granite, which is a perfect specimen of that style of architecture. The outer doors are made of heavy galvanized iron, and are intended to be left open during the day, inside of which is an open work iron gate.

One enters the vestibule of the vault by rising two steps, and here, as well as in the main vault or nave, it is paved with North river blue stone. On three sides of the main vault are solid stone catacombs, each of which is provided with a heavy galvanized iron door. These latter have secure hinges, bolts, and brass locks, and are intended to be sealed with cement whenever used. These catacombs, over 50 in number, are each thoroughly ventilated by flues at the back, and the coolness and dryness of the whole are secured by chimneys and substantial drains.

Columns of granite at the four corners of the nave support heavy granite lintels, from which spring three brick arches. The arch over the nave is high and of fine proportions, and all are covered on the outside with a thick coat of cement.

The bank surmounting the vault is grassed and planted with evergreens.

The structure is as excellent in the details of its construction as it is faultless in its architectural design and proportions, and reflects great credit on Messrs. Comber & Co. We should have mentioned that its size is such that, on the last occasion of its use, the whole funeral company were gathered inside during the performance of the Episcopal burial service.

The Reading Railroad have constructed a siding at the Cemetery Station (Pencoyd), which has been used for funeral trains, and the time may not be far distant when this means of access to cemeteries will be enforced by the growth of our city.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.—The Presbyterians of this city will hold an out-door meeting in the grove of Saunders College, Thirty-ninth street above Market, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Saunders will convey to them his premises for a hospital. This square, bounded by wide streets, one of 50 feet, two of 60, and the fourth of 80 feet, comprises three and one-fifth acres, beautifully variegated with large native forest trees of different kinds, and open spaces filled with shrubbery and flowers. No one will be disappointed who will go with the expectation of seeing as beautiful grounds as this city or any other can present in the form of a square. They are more than six hundred feet long on the summit of a ridge running from north to south. On the east side, along the street, is a line of ornamental trees of rare beauty. Parallel with them, inside the enclosure, is a row of Norway spruce, and then rise the lofty forest trees which have occupied these grounds for ages. It is worth a visit to see this grove; but to-morrow visitors will see thousands of our best citizens assembled to take part in the exercises of a great occasion. Rev. Dr. Musgrave will preside, and many of our most distinguished speakers, including the Mayor, will be on the platform, and many of our best singers are engaged to make the grounds resound with melody. All are invited to be present.

BEER SALOON ROBBED.—The lager beer saloon of John Weller, at the corner of Judson and Brown streets, was entered some time last night, and robbed of a gold watch, valued at $30, a revolver, a small quantity of jewelry, and $6 in cash. The above were taken from the bar-room, the thieves having gained entrance by the cellar window.

TRIFLING FIRE.—An officer of the Seventh district last night discovered a slight fire in the factory in the rear of No. 328 Callowhill street. He ran to the Perseverance Hose-house, where truck B is located, and informed the firemen, who went and extinguished the fire without sounding any alarm.

MUSIC ON THE FOURTH.—There will be two musical concerts at Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park, on the Fourth of July. The morning one will take place between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and the afternoon one from 3 to 7 o'clock.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Work at the Office of the Building Inspectors—The Buildings to be Erected.

Below is presented a description of the principal buildings for the erection of which permits have been issued by the Building Inspectors during the past ten days, viz., from the 21st to the 30th inclusive:—

Dwellings—Sixteen on Twenty-eighth, near Passyunk road, 16 by 36, two stories; permit by E. Cubberly.

Two on Haywood, near Thirty-sixth street, 17 by 46, two stories; permit by B. K. Marley.

Two on Catherine, near Nineteenth, 17 by 40, two stories; permit by Joseph Doyle.

Eight on Carpenter, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 16 by 22, two stories; permit by John B. Moffitt.

Four on Guyrey street, east of Twelfth, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by William D. Cozens.

Six on Seventh street, between Tasker and Morris, 16 by 42, two stories; permit by Manning R. Clover.

Fifteen on Ellsworth, west of Nineteenth, 16 by 43, two stories; permit by John Bateson.

Sixteen on Madison Square (above Catharine), between Twenty third and Twenty-fourth, 25 by 25, two stories; permit by James M. Keenan.

Five on Dickerson street, west of Passyunk avenue, 16 by 47, two stories; permit by Thomas A. Barlow.

Nineteen on Dudley street below Mifflin, between Eighth and Ninth, 14 by 26, two stories; permit by Jesse A. T. Laws.

Three on Ellsworth, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, 16 by 30, two stories; permit by George B. Perry.

Two on Lancaster avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, 16 by 34, three stories; permit by Charles Christine.

Twenty on Master street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 18 by 50, three stories; permit by James McElroy.

Twenty-six on Harlan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 14 by 28, three stories; permit by the same.

Ten at the corners of Tenth and Eleventh and Ontario streets, 18 by 42, two stories; permit by Hood & Tomlinson.

Twenty at the corner of Memphis and Vienna streets, 14 by 26, two stories; permit by A. P. Bilyeu.

Seven on Fourth street, below Norris, 15 by 26, three stories; permit by Jacob L. Sennett.

Six on Somerset street, east of Eleventh, 15 by 42, three stories; permit by William B. Smith.

Twenty-four on Apsley street, east and west of Green, and on Green street, Germantown, 16½ by 46, three stories; permit by Walter Kirk.

Four on Clarence street (above Cumberland), between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, 14 by 35, two stories; permit by C. P. Weaver.

Eighteen on the corners of Thompson, York, and Wilton streets, 14 by 30, two stories; permit by Watson Elbertson.

Twenty on Emlen, east of Tulip and east of Memphis, 14 by 38, two stories; permit by A. R. Harvey.

Three on Charlotte street, above Poplar, 12 by 28, two stories; permit by Robert W. Strode.

Seventeen on Sharswood street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 14 by 38, three stories; permit by Thompson & Harper.

Two at the corner of York and Moyer streets, 20 by 36, three stories; permit by Daniel McShane.

Market Houses—Corner of Seventeenth and Federal streets, 125 by 25, two stories; permit by James Evans.

On the north side of Market street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, 90 by 70, one story; permit by Duncan & Richardson.

Stables—Five at the corner of Albion and Locust streets, 25 by 44, two stories; permit by E. B. Warren.

Four on Sansom street, near Twenty-first, 24 by 40, two stories; permit by same.

Factory—On Dickinson street, east of Trenton avenue, 36 by 28, three stories; permit by Moore, Crouse & Fisher.

Hotel—On Seventh street, above Chesnut, 43 by 50, five stories; permit by James Wilson & Sons.

Stable and Warehouse—On the east side of Jones' alley, above Coates street, 20 by 90, three stories; permit by William Wolf.

THE COMING FOURTH.—A platform will be erected before the City Armory, on Broad street, near Race, to accommodate the Mayor and Councils on the occasion of the parade of the 1st Division P. M. on the morning of the Fourth.

A salute will be fired on that morning on the old Skating-park Ground, west bank of the Schuylkill, near Chesnut street bridge.

At the several parks bands will begin to play at 1:30 P. M., and continue until 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Mayor has given special orders to his police in regard to the carrying out of the law relative to firing crackers and other pyrotechnics.

OUR COMMERCE—ARRIVALS OF VESSELS.—The arrivals of vessels at this port during the month of June were as follows:—

Coastwise.		Foreign.	
Ships	2	Ships	12
Barks	1	Barks	36
Brigs	12	Brigs	43
Schooners	739	Schooners	34
Sloops	397	Sloops	—
Steamers	356	Steamers	2
Barges	161		
Boats	2614		127
	4338		

PETITIONS TO THE MAYOR.—This morning the Mayor received two petitions. One was from the citizens of Torresdale, asking the appointment of two gentlemen of that place as special officers, with power to preserve the peace, their pay being guaranteed by the residents of that suburb. The other was from Tacony, asking for the stationing of an officer day and night in that place and two on Sundays, to prevent rioting and misdemeanors by parties who make excursions to that pleasant locality. In both cases the Mayor will act favorably.

HORSE-THIEF.—An account of the operations of the horse-thief Moothardt was given in this paper a few days ago. Last night Sergeant Donnelly, of the Sixth district, arrested, in Byron street, a man named Josiah Bright, on the charge of being an aider of Moothardt in his thieving practices. Bright, it appears, was seen seated with Moothardt in a wagon which had been stolen by the latter. Alderman Jones held the prisoner for a further hearing.

QUICK WORK.—Two men this morning went into Riley's hat store, on Market street, near Thirty-seventh, and one of them bought a hat. He handed the proprietor a $5 bill, and the latter, for the purpose of making change, produced a bulgy pocket-book. One of the fellows instantly grabbed the book, and that was the last seen of the pair. Mr. Riley lost $50 by the operation.

PLANKED POLICEMAN.—Officer Bliss last night was informed that a thief had concealed himself in the morocco manufactory of Armstrong & Elkins, at St. John and Willow streets. He had scarcely entered the door when a large plank fell on him and nearly knocked the top of his head in. He was removed to his home, on Dana street.

YOUNG THIEF.—John Smith (rare name) robbed the cash drawer of a store in Race street, above Front, yesterday afternoon. He was detected by the woman attendant, who screamed to such good purpose that a policeman rushed in, grabbed John, and landed him in the office of Alderman Makin, who held the youth in $800 bail.

NOT THAT MAN, BUT ANOTHER.—We are requested to state that the Officer Reeder whose shameful doings were exposed last week in the Court of Quarter Sessions, is not by any means Officer Benjamin Reeder, of the Fourteenth ward, attached to the Mayor's office. The culprit's name is Henry Reeder, and he is attached to the Fourteenth Police district, Germantown.

FIRE-CRACKERS.—Two boys, named Thomas S. Stout and Dearburn Mallosk, were arrested last night, at Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets, for firing off fire-crackers, in violation of an existing ordinance and the Mayor's proclamation. Alderman Dallas held each in bail to keep the peace, and also imposed the usual fine.

PUBLIC BATHS.—Mr. Pugh, superintendent of Bath-house No. 3, at South street wharf, Schuylkill, reports the following number of bathers who were accommodated the week ending yesterday:—Men, 252; women, 58; boys, 1584; and girls, 125.

NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES.—Officer Koehler, of the Eighteenth district, found at 3 o'clock this morning, on the sidewalk at Tulip and Huntingdon streets, a new suit of clothes. The apparel is at the station house, Richmond and Clearfield streets.

LIEUTENANT FLAHERTY.—This officer is doing so well that he is pronounced by his physician, this morning, out of danger.

AUDITORS.

Appointed to Adjust Final Accounts.

The following auditors have been appointed in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

Thomas Greenbank, to adjust the accounts of Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., under the deed of Juliette Destouet.

John A. Bickel, to audit the accounts of Margaret S. Logan, administratrix of the estate of John W. Logan.

Joseph P. Loughead, to adjust the fourth account of William H. Keichline, executor of the will of Joseph W. Culp.

George M. Conarroe, to adjust the account of Catharine Alter, administratrix of George A. Alter.

C. W. Little, to adjust the account of David Morgan, trustee of Sarah A. Schlater under the will of William H. Morgan.

George W. Thorn, to settle the accounts of James Manderson and Thomas M. Montgomery, executors of the will of Thomas Manderson.

G. Remak, to audit the accounts of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, administrators of the estate of Abraham Wilkins.

H. C. Townsend, to audit the account of Hon. James R. Ludlow, executor of Samuel S. Levering.

John Hughes Edwards, to settle the first account of Charles S. Keyser, administrator of the estate of Frederick Hafner.

Edward Barry, to audit the account of Francis P. Steel, administrator of the estate of Anna Bird.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$6500 City 6s, New	100⅛	100 sh Reading R	55-31
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82	79½	200 do	55-31
$8500 C & A m 6s, '89	95¾	500 do	55⅝
$1500 Leh 6s con	93½	200 sh Leh Na	56
$5000 Hunt & B Top 2d mt	60	100 do	56
	85	200 do	56
$1000 C C & A R 7s	85½	100 sh Penna R	59
$1500 Se N B L 7s	85½	11 do	59½
$500 W & Frank 7s	92	24 do	59⅝
20 sh C C & A R	48	100 do	59⅝
100 do	48⅛	100 do	60

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....77

SUN RISES.....4:35 | MOON SETS.....2:40
SUN SETS.....7:32 | HIGH WATER.....

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 30. — Steamship Russia, from New York, touched at Queenstown this morning.

Steamship India, from New York, touched at Moville this morning.

Steamship Thuringia, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, do.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Steamer Philadelphia, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Ger. bark Mercur, De Haan, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Nimwaukee, Wiswell, Bangor, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Posie, Smith, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Schr Williamine, Scott, Boston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Richard Peterson, English, Milton, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Somerset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, do.
Schr B. H. Irons, Irons, Providence, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merriewe, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Zacharie; G. W. Fraught; Edward Harkins; and Wm. Gilmore. Outside Cape May, passed one bark, bound in. Off League Light, bark Louise, from St. Jago. Below Bombay Hook, brig Josie A. Devereux, fm Charleston; 1 foreign schr.; and 3 lumber loaded schrs, all coming up.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Ger. bark Carl August, Siewerts, 64 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bunn & Son. Experienced very heavy weather. May 20, 300 miles east of Newfoundland, was boarded by a sea which washed overboard the first mate, who was drowned; stove bulwarks, boat, weather-house, and did other damage.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, 7 days from Cardenas, with sugar and melado to Bernadou & Bros.

Schr Nellie Scott, Milan, 9 days from Sagua, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr James Magee, Lynch, from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Merchant, Moore, from Georgetown, with coal to Phillips & Co.

Schr Virgil, Ellis, from Nanticoke, with lumber to Allison & Son.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Stamford.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Little, from Norwich.
Schr S. F. Wines, Hulse, do.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, from Boston.
Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, do.
Schr Sussex, Bennett, do.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen; Fairy Queen, Wilson; G. B. Hutchings, Mulford; and Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Schr Addie Ryerson, from St. John, N. B., arrived yesterday, is consigned, lumber and pickets, to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—not as before.

Schr M. C. Lyons, arrived yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., is consigned (vessel) to D. S. Stetson & Co.—not as before.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 28—P. M.—Arrived, schrs Sarah Clark, from Philadelphia for Boston; C. L. Vandervoort, from Hoboken for do.; Delaware, from do. for Salem; and Eliza Jane, from the wreck of the brig Lizzie Billings.

Sailed, schr Delaware.

June 29—A. M.—Arrived, schrs E. G. Irwin, Saml. C. Hart, and E. B. Everman, from Philadelphia for Boston; Globe, from Port Johnson for do. (ant 5th); Terrapin, from do. for Newburyport; Ariel, from Hoboken for Salem; Olive Avery, from New York for Rockland; David S. Siner, Richard Vaux, E. G. Edwards, and Walton Walton, from Boston for Philadelphia; P. A. Saunders, from Salem for do.; Georgie Deering, from Portland for do.; J. W. Knight, from Braintree for do.; Alaska, from Musquash, N. B., for New York; and Victor, from English River, for Providence; sloops Wm. P. Hunt, from Quincy, for New York; and Stella, from Greenwich, Conn., for Boston.

Passed by, schr Mary D. Ireland, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—Charles Partridge, Isaac Filkins, J. A. Covill, E. B. Brooke, N. P. Janes, T. L. Moore, Mary Kear, Estelle, James Roach, and Adelia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, loaded with coal, for New York:—

Mary Dunn, R. S. Burton, Harry Wright, G. C. Gere, Thomas Matthews, W. N. Lewis, H. A. Newton, Joseph Lord, City of Boston, Mary Shaw, and S. Derlin.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 30.—The L. D. Girard and Athletic, with coal, for New York.

General Lyon, with coal, and Anna Harman, with soda, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 30. — The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Jane F. Morin, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

G. D. Tinsman, with lumber to J. F. Woolverton.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MÄNNERCHOR GARDEN, N. E. CORNER of COATES and FRANKLIN Streets. CARL SENTZ'S GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, EVERY EVENING, from June 30 to September 8. Season Tickets, admitting one gent and lady.. $5 00 Packages of four tickets..... 1 00 Are now ready at Messrs. North & Co.'s, Chestnut street, below Eleventh; Andre & Co.'s, No. 1104 Chestnut street; Louis Meyer's, No. 1413 Chesnut street; Fred. Welhenmayer's, No. 707 Coates street. H. TORCHIANA, Business Agent.

6 30 2t

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Review and the Loan.

The Greco-Turkish Troubles.

The Italian Exposition.

Incendiarism in New York.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

State Claims on the Government.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Review and the Loan.

LONDON, June 30.—The correspondents of the London papers all agree that the review at Longchamps and the French loan were both successful. One writer says the thought of revenge upon Germany is uppermost in the minds of the Parisians, who still hope for an opportunity to readjust the frontier.

The Reported Difficulty Between Greece and Turkey,

arising from the appointment of Tricoupis as Greek Ambassador to Constantinople, and the refusal of the Porte to receive him, has been amicably arranged, and the two countries are now on good terms.

The Italian Exposition.

NAPLES, June 30.—Victor Emanuel visited the exposition to-day and distributed the medals awarded to contributors.

The English Fleet at Canada.

LONDON, June 30.—The statement is officially confirmed that Halifax will, now that the Treaty of Washington has been ratified, soon cease to be the rendezvous of the British North American fleet, and that the fleet in Canadian waters will be reduced to the Commodore's ship and another.

A Cabmen's Strike.

A strike of the cabmen is apprehended in London.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

State Claims Against the Government for War Expenses.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The various States having claims against the General Government, growing out of the late war, were busily engaged yesterday and to-day, through their authorized agents, in pushing their claims at the office of Comptroller Brodhead, in the Treasury Department, to the end that they might get them audited before the expiration of the month, at which date the act making appropriations for their payment expires.

After the 30th inst. no claim of a State for reimbursement for war expenses on account of the General Government can be paid without an application to Congress for that specific purpose. The act of July 12, 1871, repealed the general appropriation act of 1861.

The Hon. Nathan Sargent,

ex-Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the principal customs ports of the country and consult with the most experienced customs officers in relation to an amended and more homogeneous revenue code which is in course of preparation in the Treasury Department, to be submitted to Congress at its next session for adoption.

Treasury Statement.

The internal revenue receipts to-day reached $689,699 83, making a total for June of $13,223,066 47, and the total for the fiscal year ending to-day, $144,967,763; which falls below the estimate of ex-Commissioner Delano $10,000,000, it having been thought at the beginning of the year that the receipts would reach $155,000,000.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $185,235,867 97.

To-day the Government accounts were closed in all the departments, and the new fiscal year's work will be commenced to-morrow, on which date the appropriations made at last session by Congress are available.

Work at the Navy Yard.

The force of workmen at the navy yard here has been small for several months, but on account of the appropriations for the fiscal year having been nearly exhausted, it is thought that work will be increased after to-morrow.

Secretary Boutwell,

who left Washington for Massachusetts last night, will be absent until about the middle of July.

Commissioner of Agriculture Appointed.

Professor Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture.

Dr. W. C. Tilden,

the Assistant Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, is spoken of as the successor to Dr. Antisell, as chemist of that department.

Bids for Ship Material.

Bids were to-day opened at the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department for timber and other ship building material of great variety, to be delivered at Kittery, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, and Mare Island. An immense number of bids were from Florida, Delaware, Philadelphia, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maine, and Massachusetts principally.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, June 30.—A group of wooden buildings, near Causeway street, were damaged by fire early this morning. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Tannery Burned.

ONEIDA, N. Y., June 30.—George Berry's tannery was set fire by design this morning and destroyed. Loss $15,000; insured for $7000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton strong; sales 2000 bales at 29¾. Flour dull and declining; sales 6500 bbls. State, $5 40@6 65; Ohio, $6@6 70; Western, $5 40@7 00. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales 85,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 46 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1 55@1 57. Corn; market slightly favors buyers; sales 71,000 bushels inferior and common mixed Western at 69@70c.; good to choice do., 71@72c. Oats dull; sales, 15,000 bushels Western and Ohio at 63@68c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firmer; new mess, $15 75@16 00. Lard firm; steam, 9¾@10¾c.; kettle, 10¾c. Whisky nominal at 92c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Cotton firm; low middling, 19⅛@19¼c. Flour steady; sales of 5000 barrels new shipping extra at $7 75. Wheat dull, except for high grades, which are slightly better; white at $1 60@1 67; amber at $1 70@1 75; prime red at $1 55@1 65; good do. at $1 40@1 50. Corn steady and firm; Southern white at 82c.; Southern yellow at 75c.; mixed Western at 73@73c. Oats dull; Western at 60@62c. Mess Pork quiet at $16. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼@7¾c.; rib sides, 9@9¼c.; clear rib, 9¼@9½c. Sugar-cured hams, 16¼@17¼c. Lard firm at 11@11¼c. Whisky nominal at 93@93½c.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Outstanding United States Currency

The Civil Service Commission

Presidential Appointments.

Senatorial Disappointments.

A Chapter of Crime.

Later from Europe.

Illness of Emperor William.

Another Issue of Erie Stock.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Cable Rates.

LONDON, June 30.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:—

Whereas, The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has learned with surprise that high cable rates are sustained when all the Atlantic cables are working, therefore

Resolved, That the officers of this body be authorized and directed to make representations in the matter to the Government, and to ask aid of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

Illness of Emperor William.

BERLIN, June 30.—The Emperor William is suffering from rheumatism.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, June 30—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States five-twenties of 1862, 91½; of 1865, 90⅞; of 1867, 90; ten-forties, 89.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—5 P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Pork buoyant at 52s. 6d. At Manchester an advance of ¼d. is asked, which buyers refuse.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The Civil Service Commission

will endeavor to adopt some practical mode for effectually enforcing civil service reform. Leading members entertain opposite ideas, and have not yet come to any conclusion.

Presidential Appointments.

Just before leaving for Alabama, after the recent session of the Senate terminated, Mr. Spencer was made happy by the assurance from the President that his candidate for collector at Mobile should be nominated. Mr. Spencer returned here yesterday with his man, but only in time to learn that Willard Warner, his great rival, had secured this position. Mr. Spencer expected the Cabinet meeting would be held to-day, and considers himself cheated.

Senators Scott and Cameron urged the nomination of Dr. B. Nevin for Commissioner of Customs. Dr. Nevin was an officer throughout the war, and every way qualified for the position. The President assured the Senators he should have the appointment, but Mr. W. T. Haines, of Pittsburg, was appointed instead.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Outstanding United States Currency.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:—

United States notes, old issue, $9,650,550; United States notes, new issue, $181,806,518; United States notes, issue of 1869, $174,192,482; one year 5 per cent. notes, $128,037 09; two year 5 per cent. coupon notes, $33,452 50; compound interest notes, $814,280; fractional currency, first issue, $7,414,025 04; fractional currency, second issue, $7,218,156 37; fractional currency, third issue, $5,617,535 75; fractional currency, fourth issue, $27,233,157 40. Total—$397,629,652 06.

Naval Orders.

First Assistant Engineer Fred. G. McKean is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Ashuelot, in the Asiatic fleet; William S. Smith, from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Monocacy; Second Assistant Engineer Jabez Burchard, from League Island and ordered to the Ashuelot.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Cincinnati High School Commencement.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The commencement exercises of the High School took place this morning in Pike's Opera House before an immense audience. There were forty-two graduates.

Death of "Looney" the Prize Fighter.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A noted prize fighter and desperado, who has long been a terror to the people of Central City, Erie, and other mining districts in Colorado, was shot dead at Erie on Saturday last by some person unknown. He went by the name of "Looney." On the day previous Looney and a comrade named Jim Gray brutally assaulted and maltreated Rev. Mr. Valkenburgh and another citizen. On Saturday Looney entered a saloon with a huge knife and revolver, and commenced violent demonstrations against two other persons. While thus engaged a rifle ball came whizzing through an open door and struck Looney in the side, and he dropped to the floor dead. It it not known who fired the shot, but it is supposed it was done by a member of the vigilance committee raised at Boulder to rid the country of the ruffians there. The death of Looney gives universal satisfaction.

Murderous Affray.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Three men named Benton Brooks, George Mathews, and Sabonio Marino engaged in a fight on Sunday last at a place called the "Six-mile House," in Madison county, Ill., resulting in the death of Brooks, who was stabbed and horribly mutilated with knives in the hands of Mathews and Marino, who were arrested and lodged in jail at Edwardsville. The quarrel originated in gambling and drunkenness.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Murderer Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Policeman John Gillespie, indicted for assaulting and robbing Albert P. Connell, and wounding with intent to kill Policeman Leroy, pleaded guilty to the last charge to-day, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to ten years at hard labor in the State prison.

Another Issue of Erie Stock.

Notice was given to the Stock Exchange that the Erie Railway Company have issued thirty thousand shares of new stock by the conversion of convertible bonds. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will not register the stock until thirty days from yesterday, so it will not be good delivery until after that time.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, June 30.—It is quite certain that this morning the Democratic leaders decided not to commence proceedings against Senator Smith, as contemplated, and the time for final adjournment will be fixed for Saturday, July 8.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Stocks quiet and steady. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862 coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, op. 113; do 1865, op., 113; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s 97; Canton Co., 73; Cumberland preferred, 45; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96¼; Erie, 27¾; Reading, 109⅝; Adams Express, 80¼; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 107⅝; Illinois Central, 138⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 116½; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99. Western Union Telegraph, 58⅜.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Internal Revenue Collections.

A Comparative Statement.

New Hampshire Legislature.

No Hope for Foster.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The following is a comparative statement of the internal revenue collections for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870, and June 30, 1871:—June 30, 1870, $185,235,867 97; June 30, 1871, $144,969,283 48; decrease, $40,266,584 49. Estimated collections for 1872, $112,192,201; deduct over estimate on income, $7,192,201; leaving $105,000,000; amount received from stamps, $15,000,000; total, $120,000,000.

Commissioner Pleasanton.

Information having reached here from New York to the effect that a report is in circulation in that city that Commissioner Pleasanton has resigned, it is proper to state that such is not the case. General Pleasanton is to-day attending to his duties as usual.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Robberies.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Several clothing and dry goods stores in Jersey City were robbed of large amounts of goods last night by a gang of at least six men. One of the burglars was secured.

The Foster Case.

Judge Ingraham has denied a stay of proceedings in the case of the murderer Foster.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

Some $15,000 worth of goods were seized in the pawnbroker's shop of Hyman Coppermann on suspicion of being stolen property, and he has been arrested.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in Texas.

JEFFERSON, June 30.—A fire which originated in